The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,170 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th Dec.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd ,,
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWAR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	6,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

MRS. FRED. BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES!!

TO PLYMOUTH OR LONDON!

MAC IVER'S well known s.s. "CHINA," 3,000 Tons, sailing 5 December. Surgeon and Stewardess. Reduced Fares 1st class. A few cabins left. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 15th Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

WE have prepared these Extracts for many years, and always with increasing public approval, by the process described by the late Baron Liebig. Compared with the Extract which reaches this country bearing the name of the Liebig Company, as well as that manufactured in Australia, our preparation shows an unquestionable superiority; and we believe this to be owing (apart from the excellent quality of the meat used), to the following special features in our manufacture:—

1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly pellucid before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.

2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.

Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but it is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—A very superior preparation, much resembling the Extract of Beef, recommended by some physicians in preference.—Per ½-lb. Jar, Rs. 3.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.—Of exquisite flavour and free from that musty taste which taints all imported Extracts of Meat.—Per 2-oz. Jar, Re. 1-4; 4-oz. Jar, Rs. 2-4.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Prepared from the flesh and bones of chicken by Liebig's process. Very superior in flavour, and more grateful to Invalids and Children than the "Extract of Meat." We have often observed a remarkable change produced, by the Extract of Chicken given daily, on infants who had commenced to lose flesh in hot weather.—Per Pot, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ESSENCE OF CAMOMILE AND GINGER.—Contains in a small bulk the admirable medicinal properties of the two medicines it represents. It is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and is given with great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Spasm, and Colic.—Per Phial, As. 6, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. HAY'S CORROBORATIVE DROPS.—Taken with soda water, form an agreeable and refreshing draught in oppressively hot weather, or as morning dose after arduous night-work, or late dining. With a little iced water they are very beneficial in Faintness, Headache, &c.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PICK-ME-UP.—An agreeable stimulating and tonic morning dose, after exertion or excitement the preceding evening, or when suffering from want of rest or from lassitude.—Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINTERGREEN OINTMENT.—Prepared from the products of *Gaultheria procumbens* or Wintergreen. It is an excellent application for all Eczematous eruptions and sores, especially in the Ears and other delicate parts. Much prescribed in Bombay practice.—Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"XMAS—1887."

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are now landing from every Mail Steamer extensive consignments of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMAN'S STORES, SWEETS, CRACKERS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE and FANCY LEATHER ARTICLES. TOYS of every imaginable kind. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in the greatest variety.

The Management beg to respectfully direct Customers' attention to the following List, and to solicit an inspection of their Stock. The several branches of the Firm's business present an assortment of Articles that is not surpassed by any Establishment in India.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

Fine Yorkshire Hams	per lb. Rs.	0 15	Stilton and Gorgonzola Cheese	per lb. Rs.	1 4
Prime Wiltshire Bacon	,, ,,	0 14	Gruyere Cheese	,, ,,	0 14
Danish Butter	per tin ,,	1 4	Double Gloucester Cheese	,, ,,	0 13
Paysandu Tongues	,, ,,	2 0	Dutch Cheese	,, ,,	0 12
Lunch Tongues	,, ,,	1 10	Tart Fruits		
Preserved Meats and Fish			Dessert Fruits		
Preserved Vegetables			Jams and Jellies		
Pate de Foie Gras, &c.			Biscuits		
Pickles and Sauces, &c., &c.			Preserved Milk		
Sausages			Coffee and Cocoas		
			Indian Teas, &c., &c.		

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c.

	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.
Apricots	Rs. 1 12	Strawberries	Rs. 2 0	Mirabelles	Rs. 1 12
Greengages	1 12	Mixed Fruit	1 12	Peaches	1 12
Green Almonds	1 12	Green Chinois	1 12	White Pears	1 12
Cherries	1 12	Gold Chinois	1 12	Pink Pears	1 12
Raspberries	2 0	Ginger	1 12		

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 2-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSA QUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Chocolate Pastilles ...per lb.	2 8	Fondants, Assorted ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Crystallized, in boxes, at ...Re. 1-4 to	2 8
Mixed Fruit ...per lb.	1 4	Chocolate Ginger ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Pistach, in boxes, at	2 8
Dragees Almond ...per lb.	2 4	Chocolate Nougat ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart fin Vanille ...per box	0 14
Brandy and Noyeau Fruits, per bottle	2 4	Chocolate Almonds ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille ...per box	1 4
Candied Peels ...per lb.	1 0	French Plums ...Re. 1-2 to	2 0	Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon, per lb.	8 0
China Preserves	2 0	Liqueur Comfits ...per lb.	1 12	Turkish Delight	1 2
Butter Scotch ...Re. 0-6 to	0 12	Noyeau Fruits	2 4	Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles	2 8
Nougat de Montelemart	0 10	Almonds and Raisins	2 4	Jelly Fourres ...per lb.	1 4
Almonds Surfines ...per lb.	2 4	Fruit Lozenges ...per bottle	0 12	Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets ...from 12 as. to	6 0
Strawberries in Syrup	1 0	Imperial Mixture	0 12		
Toffee ...Annas 6 to	0 12	Chocolate Vanille, in boxes, at ...Re. 1-0 to	2 8		
Burnt Almonds ...per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Creams, in boxes, at ...Re. 1-8 to	3 0		
Pralines Vanille ...per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Bon Bons, ...per lb.	2 8		
Pralines Rose ...per lb.	2 0				
Almond Rock ...per lb.	1 8				

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
BRAZIL NUTS	As. 12 per lb.		FIGS, FINEST ELEME	As. 14 per box.	
BARCELONA NUTS	,, 8 ,,		GRAPES, very fine	Re. 1 per lb.	
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING	per 2 lb. tin	2 2	FRUIT CAKE	per tin	2 8
MINCE MEAT	in 1lb. jars, each	1 0	ALMOND CAKE	,,	2 8
CHRISTMAS CAKES	per tin	. 0	ICED CAKE	,,	3 0

WREATHS: VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.

XMAS FLAGS, 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

SHERRIES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Amontillado	39 0	...
Manzanilla	30 0	...
Golden	29 0	...
Old Dry	28 0	...
Superior Fine	25 0	...
Vino de Pasto	26 0	...
Pale Dinner	23 0	...
Extra Dry Pale	20 0	...
Light	16 0	...

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Superior Old	34 0	18 8
Fine Old	27 0	14 8
Old	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Giesler's (for India)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (finest dry)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (Reserve Cuvée)	60 0	33 0
Heidsieck's "Dry Monopole"	62 0	34 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	63 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	32 0	17 0
Pommard	22 0	12 0
Macon	24 0	13 0
Beaune	19 0	10 8
Chablis	19 0	10 8
Rich Sparkling Red	40 0	22 0

CLARETS.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc	10 12	6 0
Bordeaux	10 12	6 0
Petit Medoc	13 8	7 8
Superior Medoc	17 0	10 0
Chateau Lagrange	22 0	12 0
Chateau Larose	27 0	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34 0	18 0

MOSELLES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Fine Sparkling	33 0	18 0
Superior Sparkling	37 0	21 0
Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil	45 0	24 0

HOCKS, SAUTERNES, MARSALA, MADEIRA, HOLLANDS, AND GIN.

BRANDIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Treacher's ****	61
Treacher's ***	36
Treacher's **	32
Treacher's *	28

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a
Fine Old Glenlivet	22 8
Special Liqueur	28 0
Highland Malt	24 0
Old Irish	24 0

LIQUEURS.

	Rs. a. Qts.	Rs. a. Pts.
Benedictine, red	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse, green	7 12	4 2
Chartreuse, yellow	6 4	3 6
Creme de Cacao	3 12	...
Maraschino	4 0	2 4

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.			Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz.	PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12	per doz.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., Foster and Son	6 4	4 4	,,	GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	,,
BASS'S BEER, by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	,,	GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4	,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	,,	DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	,,
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind Coope's	5 4	4 4	,,	BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0		each

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND METAL ARTICLES, AND

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

These Departments are now replete with a large and varied Assortment of the newest and most fashionable Goods obtainable in the European Markets.

TOYS.—A large selection of all kinds.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' ——— WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

CUTLER PALMER & CO,
INVALIDS' WINES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1887!! CHRISTMAS 1887!!

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.
NEW
YEAR'S
GIFTS.

BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

OPENING NOTICE.

FEDERICO PELITI, Manufacturing Confectioner, has the pleasure to announce that his new Branch at No. 73, Esplanade, and 1, A, Church Gate Street, will be open on MONDAY, the 12th of December.

This business will be conducted on the same principle as his well known establishments at Calcutta and Simla.

Orders can now be booked for Christmas Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, Ices, Dessert, etc.

For the present Communications should be addressed to the Factory in Ash Lane, adjoining Messrs. Marcks and Co.

N.B.—All orders will be personally attended to by Federico Peliti, who was awarded at the Calcutta International Exhibition FOUR GOLD MEDALS, one SILVER and one BRONZE, for Preparations of his Own Manufacturing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
THE OPERA BOUFFE,
BURLESQUE & COMEDY Co.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1887.
Toole's Great Success: a New and Original Dramatic COMEDY, in 3 Acts, entitled,
THE BUTLER
BY
MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commdr.	about.
CLAN OGILVIE.........	2,500	D. Miller	15th Dec.

THIS Steamer has accommodation for First Class Passengers, and passages are now available.

For particulars as to rates, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "RIALTO," arrived from HULL and NEWCASTLE, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1887.

NOTICE.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st February, 1888, and during the ensuing Season only, the Company will not GUARANTEE TO CONVEY GRAIN and SEED from Kamptee to Nagpur and Stations on the G. I. P. and connected Railways.

The work of converting the present Metre Gauge line to the Broad Guage and the extension of the Railway beyond Rajnandgaon will absorb a large number of the limited supply of wagons in the conveyance of construction material.

Every effort will, however, be made to meet the requirements of merchants and others, but they are recommended to make their own arrangements to cart the traffic to Nagpur, where it can be booked by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Nagpur, 29th Nov. 1887.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

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Bird O'Freedom.
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Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen and Ladies' News.
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Sporting Times.
Tit Bits.
Truth.
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Weekly Freeman.
World.

ALMANACKS, ANNUALS AND XMAS NUMBERS.

	Rs.	A.
Bairn's Annual	0	10
Boy's Own Annual, Vol.	5	4
Chatterbox, Christmas Box (with colored plate)	1	0
Every Boy's Annual, 1888	4	0
Girl's Own Annual, 1887	5	4
Good Words ('Xmas Number)	0	6
Graphic ('Xmas Number)	1	0
Harper's Young People, Vol. 3, 1887	5	4
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Illustrated London News ('Xmas Number)	1	0
Illustrated London Almanac and Annual, 1888	0	10
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News ('Xmas Number)	1	0
Katharine Regina; by Walter Besant (Arrowsmith's) Annual	0	10
Le Figaro Illustre, 1887-88	3	8
Little Folks' Annual, 1888	0	6
Mistletoe Bough (Braddon's Annual)	0	10
"Old Corner" Annual, 1888	3	4
Pictorial ('Xmas Number)	1	8
Young Ladies' Journal, ('Xmas Number)	1	8
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

The cheapest Bookselling Firm in India.
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS,
MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED,
POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHATIZABIBI, Widow of the late MAHOMED AMEEN bin MAHOMED ALI ROGAY and FATMABIBI, binte MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY have contracted to sell to RUN HORDAS BHANJI and GOCULDASS DEVJEE:—FIRSTLY, all that piece or parcel of land or ground forming portion of the Oart called Moogbhat, with the messuages, tenements and ranges of buildings, erected thereon, situate at Moogbhat Lane, (leading to Candaly Wady Lane) outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the West side of the passage of the said Oart in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 10, 104, 105 and 106 but now assessed under Nos 25, 29 and [illegible] and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue (together with all cocoanut and other trees standing thereon) under old No. 152 and under new Nos. 1381 and 1395 and under old Survey No. 502 and under new Survey Nos 7612 and 7611 and the said piece of land contains by admeasurement 932 square yards or thereabout, and is bounded on the North by the public passage of the said Oart, on the South by the property of Narrayen Ballajee, on the east by the public passage of the said Oart, and on the west partly by the property of Dwarkanath Appajee, partly by the property of Narayen Janardun Maistry, and partly by the property of Shewram Nanajee—SECONDLY, all that piece or parcel of land or ground forming a portion of the said Oart called Moogbhat, with the messuage, tenement or range of buildings erected and built thereon, situate at Moogbhat Lane aforesaid and fronting on the east side of the public passage of the said Oart, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109, but now assessed under No. 4 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 152, and under new No. 1386 and under old Survey No. 502 and new Survey No. 7619 and the said piece of land contains by admeasurement 286 square yards or thereabout and is bounded on the East by the house of Crustna Ramchunder on the West and North by the public passage of the said Oart and on the South by the property of Shantaram Narayen.—THIRDLY all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and stables erected and standing thereon situate on the Western side of the passage in the said Moogbhat Oart and on the South side of the Moogbhat Lane aforesaid in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the City of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 130, 31 and 132 but now assessed under Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 and 1, 2 and 3 and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52 under new No. 1391 and under old Survey No. 502 and under new Survey No. 7649 and the said piece of land containing by admeasurement 796 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East and South by the passage of the Oart on the West by the chawls and vacant ground of Dr. Candass Narrondass and Balcrustna Ramchunder and on the North by the Moogbhat Lane aforesaid and FOURTHLY, all that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and chawl standing thereon, situate on the Western side of the passage of the said Moogbhat Oart leading to the Thakoordwar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 84 but now assessed under No. 43 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152 and under new No. 1 71 and under old Survey No. 502 and under new Survey No. 7510 and 7511 and the said piece of land is bounded on the East and South by the passage of the said Oart and on the West and North by the property of Nana Ballajee and Shitaram Ballajee. All persons having any claim on the said several hereditaments and premises, or any of them, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 1, Green Street in the Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,
Consisting of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Fancy Work, and Articles suitable for Christmas Presents,
WILL BE HELD AT
ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL,
(Miss PECHEY, M.D., has kindly lent her House),
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 6th, 7th, and 8th.
From 3 p.m. till 7 p.m.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, the entire HOUSE in Hornby Row, next to Sir J. J. School, lately vacated by Dr. J. G. da Cunha. Each Floor could be had separately, if required, for rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 23rd December, 1887, for the Supply of Small Stores; OILS, TALLOW, WASTE, &c., required for the Use of this Railway during the Calender Year 1888.

Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on application to the Chief Storekeeper of the Line on payment of Rupees TWO.

Tenders may be for the whole or part of the Stores required.

Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200, as earnest money, which will be forfeited if the person, whose Tender is accepted, fails to fulfil the Conditions of his Tender. Tenders which are not accompanied with earnest money will not be considered.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Small Stores," and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

The Agent and Chief Engineer will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of a Tender.

By Order,
A. D. ROLLO,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th December 1887, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August 1887, and to declare a Dividend.

2.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. DHURRUMSEY SOONDERDASS as an additional Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdass Walljee deceased.

3.—To appoint an Auditor for the year 1887-88 and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કુંo
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 5th December to 17th December 1887, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	–
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	„	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	Rs. 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Liebfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ ..	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ –
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	–
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 42 0	–
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	–
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	–
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
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Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	–
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	–
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 13 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
„ „ *	„ 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 19 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	–
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	–
Italian do.	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31, Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.	A.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1	4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0	9
	1 do.	1	0
	2 do.	1	12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„ –	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ –	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 13
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Rampart R

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Starcut Gold Alberts and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c., &c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.

ADDRESS:—
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!

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CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, Guaranteed quality, and PERFECT CONDITION, and Mr Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.		Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do.	No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME		„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do.	No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS	No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do.	No. 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL		„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.		Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS,	No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do.	No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do.	No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
REGALIAS		„ 25 0	„ 2 12

J. NEUBERG,

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Moist do. in pans.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
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Palette Knives.
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PIANOFORTES

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	„ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	„ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	„ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...	„ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	„ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	„ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	„ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

IN

NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TWO CASES DAMAGED PRINTED MOLESKINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the under-writers, landed ex. s.s. "Coromandel."

C B G—53-54—2 cases, 80 pieces, printed moleskins damaged, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

Also by order of the concerned—1 Rosewood Piano by Kirkman, and 1 Rosewood Harmonium by Alexander Pere.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 5, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, over Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnutwood Cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of MISS CHARLOTTE ELLABY, M. D.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The property of another gentleman.

1 dog-cart suitable for a pony or galloway light and neat.

1 Singer's straight steerer tricycle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fern Cottage," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain-carved, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a very handsome rosewood cottage piano, by "August Dassel," in very good order, handsome large size pier-glasses in gilt frame with marble topped, pier-tables, first-rate large size oleographs in gilt frame, a large size fish bowl on stand with gold fish, one first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine, a large size cooking stove, a handsome strong Victoria nearly new, and a Arab horse, 14-2, a splendid trotter with harness, &c., &c., the property of MAX MINCK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman.

1 Handsome strong English built Landor suitable for single or pair of horses.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill and near the Colaba Dispensary, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c.. &c., the property of the late Mr. R. Foster.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Napian, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of E. DANGERFIELD, Esq.

A collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land at Delisle Road, suitable for building purposes.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, the following very valuable piece of vacant land;—

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, situate at Delisle Road, containing by admeasurement (14,129) eleven thousand one hundred and twenty nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as followss: that is to say, on or towards the east by Delisle Road, on or towards the west by the properties of Narayan Ballajee and Wittoba Ballajee, on or towards the north by the property of R. DeSouza and B. DeSouza, on or towards the south by the Government vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 5, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
35 casks lubricating oil wg. 110 cwts., 2 qr., 18 lbs.
200 „ Alapson Holkoll and Co.'s cement "goose brand.
1 Tent in good condition thoroughly suitable for district use.
1 D.-B. B. L. gun in case.
1 rook rifle.
1 revolver.
10 boxes old Scotch whisky.

By order of Bechra Akhajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fakirjee Merwanjee.

Gold ornaments called Sackla, Bangles, Kunthee, Toolsipatre, watch chains, bracelets, with gold beads and a piece of gold.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Geyer & Co., Ld.

6 handsewing machines.

By order of Essoofbhoy Ebramjee and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Abdoolally of Nagpore.

1 case imitation gold thread No. 20 to 60.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—

H D A 3409 1 case 138 doz. knives, 29 doz. scissors.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome new victoria with removeable coach box.
1 American single-seated light miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong built light landau.
1 handsome light dog cart suitable for a galloway or pony
1 strong office shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 small door shigram.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 pair handsome fast trotting chesnut Hungarian horses believed to be sound and both broken to saddle.

1 tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. PETER LYONS, consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washhand and dressing tables, conversation couches, easy and dining-room chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hatstand, Bengal cots, bedstead, screen, sofa, monkey tables, glassware, crockery, spoons and forks, knives, wearing apparel, copper pots and sundry other articles.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchendra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY the 8th December, at 4 p.m.:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards of thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, for Pension and Tax under No. 396, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1,160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Ganpatjee and others) and their tenants situate on the north side of the New Line street, without the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balset, and the property of Mororoba Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshuman Kessewjee and partly by the property of Ramchender Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale. apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 28th day of August 1886.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late R. Hyde Cheetham, Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ardaseer Hormarjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 14th December, at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, platedware and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, a photographic camera with kit a large and choice collection of oleographs, chromolithographs and water colour, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BELGAUM FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. A. M. Cantem, to sell by Public Auction at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m.

A large piece of ground, together with a pucka-built bungalow, stable and out-houses standing thereon, also another piece of vacant ground both situate at Belgaum in the civil limit.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th December, 1887.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a newly built BUNGALOW, on Parel Hill, near late Capt. Henry, Bungalow, commanding a most admirable view and entirely open to the Westerly Breeze, containing a Drawing, a Dining, and four Bed Rooms. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, FIRST, SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of the house in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

7, Hornby Row.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND AT BYCULLA.

TO BE LET, on fifty year's Lease, in convenient Plo's, the FRONT COMPOUND of the Bombay Education Society's Press Property at the junction of Clare and Parel Roads and opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

MR. J. ROACH, Building Contractor, 83, Khetwady Back Road, is appointed to show the Plots and furnish particulars to the intending Lessees.

TENDERS, stating annual rent (per square yard) offered may be forwarded to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Office of the Society, or to CAPTAIN WALSHE, Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICES

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Opposite Municipal Offices.
TOM SAYERS..........PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.
SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.

Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 9-30,
After which cold Suppers can be supplied

Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number if due notice is given.

THE steamer "ASCALON," 1,523 tons nett register, stranded fourteen miles North-West of Galle, will be sold as she lies BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 17th of December.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.

24th November, 1887.

BAZAAR.

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 6th and 7th instant, there will be held in the Church Mission House, Girgaum, a sale of Children's Dresses, Fancy Work, &c., received from England. The sale will be in Aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum.

The BAZAAR will be OPEN each day from 10 a.m., to 9 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd 1887.

TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY:—A glossary of colloquial and official terms; of the names of divinities, festivals, religions, and sects; of races, tribes, and languages; of castes and occupations; of the different eras and systems of chronology; of seasons, crops, and land tenures; and generally of all Indian terms used in English, and of English words peculiarly used in India.

Bombay, THACKER & Co., Rampart Row.
Price Rs. 9. Cash Rs. 8-4. Postage annas 6.

"Well designed, well printed, and handy."
Saturday Review.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to this Company by BAI DINBAI, widow and Executrix of the late Mr. SHAPURJEE JAMASJEE BHOWNUGREE, for the issue of a New Share Certificate of Share No. 775, of which her deceased husband, Mr. Shapurjee Jamasjee Bhownugree, was the Registered Shareholder, on the ground that the ORIGINAL SHARE CERTIFICATE has been LOST, Notice is hereby given that such new Share Certificate will be issued to the applicant, unless this Company has notice of some legal claim to the said Share within fourteen days from this date.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at the Office, Victoria Terminus, up to One P. M., Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 19th instant

Offers for the purchase of BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS and BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS in quantities up to an aggregate of 500 tons of each for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.

The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd December 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February 1888:—

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied, separately, by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his office Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on Wednesday, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Nov. 1887.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7-H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons over-head, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons, steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 7 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses each 28½ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smith's hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¾ and ⅞ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs and other tools, small rivetted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat round, square, and plate iron, &c. &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Chief Engineer and Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders for the Purchase of the undermentioned Machinery:—

One Horizontal Stationary Engine (single cylinder) 12 Horse, by C. D. Young and Co. In good order.

One Cornish Boiler, single flue, adapted for burning coal or wood, tested up to 80lbs. per square inch, on 9th February 1884, since which date it has been used only for one week. Working pressure 40 lbs. per square inch.

2. One Ten-ton Stationary Crane, bed plate broken, otherwise in good order.

3. One Steam Road Roller, by Aveling and Porter, Rochester, Kent, 2 large Rollers, each 5 ft 6 in by 1 ft 8 in and 2 small Rollers each 4 ft 8 in by 1 ft 9 in. Engine (10 Horse, single cylinder) is separated from Roller and has been used for some years for driving machinery. Rollers and frame require putting together.

4. One-bar Rolling Machine, of an obsolete pattern, disconnected and incomplete.

5. One Blast Fan, diameter of fan 4 feet, size of wings 14 by 9, second-hand.

6. The above Machinery can be seen by intending purchasers at the Mysore State Railway Locomotive Workshops, Bangalore, on any day during working hours.

Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, Dharwar, not later than 2nd January 1888.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engr. & Actg. Agent.

Dharwar, 21 Nov. 1887.

SALE OF
FANCY AND PLAIN NEEDLEWORK
AND
EXHIBITION OF MRS. JARLEY'S (LIVING) WAX-WORKS,
In aid of the Building Fund of the Home for the Poor in Mazagon.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, December 9th and 10th,
AT THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

At the Sale there will be a large and varied selection of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, amongst which will be specially noticeable a beautiful

COLLECTION OF DOLLS, of all sizes, and prices.

All sorts of Needlework, China Glass Toys, Indian Ornaments, and Curiosities, and Warm and Useful Clothing for rich and for Poor.

Admission 8 As. Children under 12 and Servants, 4 As. Subscribers to the Home, Free. Hours from 3 to 8 each day.

And on Saturday, December 10th, from 10 till 2, for Purdah Ladies only.

In addition to the other Stalls there will be a Flower Stall, a Refreshment Stall, a Book and Picture Stall.

Christmas Cards may be had at the Book Stall.

Special arrangements will be made to enable Purdah Ladies to visit the Bazaar on Saturday, December 10th, between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

All those assisting at the Bazaar will be distinguished by a tri-coloured bow on the left breast.

PROGRAMME.

Friday,	December	9th	Bazaar opens at 3 p. m.
Do.	do.	9th	Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work begins at 6-30 p.m.
Saturday,	do.	10th	Attendance of Purdah Ladies from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Do.	do.	10th	Bazaar opens at 3 p.m.
Do.	do.	10th	Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work, at 5-30 p. m.

E. PRIDGEON.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam.
Grocer's and Counter Scales.
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M.M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Dago (s), from Antwerp and Huzara (s), London. Yesterday :—Akbar (s), from Jeddah ; Sierra Miranda (Ship), Cardiff and Ellias (Brig), Jaffna.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd :—Clan Sinclair (s), for Liverpool ; Castle Hill (s), Calcutta ; Lalpoora (s), Galle ; Arabia (s), Marseilles, &c. and Albula (s), Calcutta.

Accident on Boardship.—Boosthem Kaladeen, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Eden Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock, was on Saturday night last removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture to his right leg, alleged to have been caused by a bale of compressed cotton accidentally falling on him.

The Seamen's Institute.—The theatrical entertainment which was to be given by the crew of the s. s. China lying in the Prince's Dock) at the Seamen's Institute on Saturday evening last, was postponed owing to the sad intelligence received on the evening previous, by telegraph, of the death of Captain Allen Russell, the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, at Melbourne.

A Pickpocket.—Rahim Hoosein was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a purse containing a silver ring and Re. 1-4 in cash from the pocket of Rajaram Baloo, on Friday evening last, while at the Mahim Fair. The accused was arrested in the act. The purse with its contents was in his hand, when he was seized and handed over to the police. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Music at the Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the Bombay Volunteer Corps, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-30 :—

March	Praeger Jubilee	Komsak.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Passing Clouds	E. H. Prout.
Grand March	Rienzi	R. Wagner.
Mazurka	Die Odaliske	C. Faust.
Galop	Bird's Beak	Fahrbach.

Reported Thefts.—Mr. Sidney F. Gass, residing at Apollo Street, Fort, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a silver open-faced lever watch, with gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 100, from his room. Mr. J. Bennet reported the theft of a German silver watch and silver chain with pendants attached, valued Rs. 20, from the pocket of his coat, which he hung on a nail in the factory of H. M's. Dockyard, Fort, on Friday last.—Bhoydass Bhugwundass, living at Shamsett Street, reported to the police on Friday the theft of gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 285 from his box.

A Noted Burglar.—Dajee Baala, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with breaking into the liquorshop of Eduljee Dorabjee, at Falkland Road, that morning with intent to commit theft. The accused was arrested by a policeman at about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, while he was in the act of effecting an entrance into the shop by making a hole in the wall. The instruments he used were found lying on the ground outside. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

The M. A. Examination.—Among the successful candidates for the degree of M. A. of the Bombay University this year, the name of Framjee Cowasjee Banajee stands first, and the Chancellor's Gold Medal will probably be awarded to him. Mr. Framjee is a son of the late Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, and a member of an ancient and respected Parsee family. In passing last year at the top of the candidates for the B. A. degree, he carried off the Cobden Medal, the James Taylor prize, and the Ellis Scholarship ; and he was subsequently appointed a Fellow of the Elphinstone College. He will continue as a Fellow of the College on a higher scale of salary.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

On Saturday night a collision occurred in the Bombay harbour, between a steamship and a *patemari*. About midnight the s.s. Castlehill, which cleared on Saturday afternoon for Calcutta, in ballast, was coming out at a slow rate from Mazagon Bunder, in charge of a pilot, when she came in contact with a *patemari*, manned by five Calasees and laden with a cargo of fire-wood which was riding at anchor in the stream opposite Apollo Bunder. The night was moonlight, but it is stated by the men that their craft showed a light in the usual manner, when the steamer collided with and capsized the other vessel, throwing all her cargo and the men overboard. The men were picked up and the Castlehill put back to land with them.

ALLEGED POISONING BY A POLICEMAN.

The adjourned inquest was resumed by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Nagoo Rama, a labourer, aged 35 years, who was employed in an embroidery shop in Kalbadavie, and lived with his wife at Peer Khan Lane. On the morning of the 16th ultimo deceased was visited by a Policeman named Bhickoo Babajee and by him offered a *paida* (native sweets) to eat. About half an hour after eating it he became ill. Becoming worse he was removed by two of his friends, at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock that night.

Dr. J. B. Lyon, Brigade Surgeon in the Bombay Medical Department and Chemical Analyst to Government, said, on the 17th ultimo he received from Mr. Gallaghar, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, a sealed bottle marked with the name Nagoo Rama, and described as containing vomited matter. This bottle contained about sixty-five ounces by measure of thin fluid in which, on analysis, he found arsenic to be present. Subsequently on the same day Mr. Gallaghar brought him a few minute particles which, on examination, he found to be of arsenious oxide or common white arsenic. A bottle containing the contents of the stomach (about 6 ounces by measure of thick yellow fluid,) stomach and a portion of the liver and kidneys. On analysis he found the fluid described as the contents of the stomach to contain arsenic, the quantity in the whole six ounces of fluid corresponding to about half a grain by the weight of arsenious oxide. He also found arsenic to be present in the stomach, and in the portions of solid viscera mentioned above. The whole quantity of arsenic he found in the matters he examined would not be sufficient if administered to an adult to cause his death, but a man might die from a poisonous dose of arsenic ; and no more he found in the viscera than the quantity he discovered in the present case.

Mr. John Gallaghar, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said, the deceased was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on the 16th November 1887, at 4 p.m. He was in a collapsed state on admission, and complained of a burning pain in the stomach, and a burning sensation in the throat, with great thirst. He also complained of cramps in the abdomen and extremities. He vomited once after admission. He said in reply to a question as to the cause of his illness, that he had eaten some sweetmeat that morning which was given to him by a man, and that half an hour after eating the sweetmeat he was seized with vomiting and purging. He did not rally after admission, and shortly after 10 p.m. he sat up to take a drink of water, and fell back and died. The matter which the deceased vomited in the hospital witness bottled, sealed and took to the laboratory of the Grant Medical College, where he left it. On the following day he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased in the hospital deadhouse in the presence of Dr. Manser. The organs of the chest were all found healthy. On opening the abdomen the small intestines were intensely congested throughout. The stomach and its contents, with a portion of the liver and kidneys and a piece of the small bowels with the white particles found in the stomach, were made over by him to the Chemical Analyst. The bottle, containing the vomited matter which he had previously left in the laboratory sealed, was also made over by him to the Chemical Analyst. From the symptoms which he observed in the deceased during life, and from the *post-mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by arsenic.

The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Nagoo Rama was caused by arsenic which was administered to him in a *paida* by Bhiccoo Babajee, under such circumstances that the act of Bhicoo Babajee was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter that appeared in your issue of the 2nd instant, signed by "Spectator," regarding the recent disturbances between the men of the 17th N. I. and the Police, would have been entitled to consideration if your correspondent had confined himself to what he witnessed, and not allowed his feelings to get the better of his sense by betraying him into expressing an altogether one-sided view of the circumstances that gave rise to the recent case against Jemedar Sunkapa, to which he was not a spectator. A European, who was present on this occasion, distinctly stated that he saw the men in uniform with their bayonets at the charge clearing the street. Perhaps your correspondent, who, I presume, can speak authoritatively on this subject, will be able to tell us whether it is customary for military guards to advance in this order, and also whether it is in accordance with regulations for an orderly officer or any one else to sally forth into a public street with an armed party, albeit, he was in search of a European police officer.

Regarding the manly forbearance displayed by the Military by making no parade of the injuries of their men, perhaps they were so severe as to tend to excite something more funny than sympathy. Rumour goeth that not one of these severely assailed sons of Mars was even put under medical treatment, so heroic was the forbearance displayed.

It is, however, a great pity that your correspondent's sense of justice did not prick his conscience sooner, especially as following the case with such keen interest he must have learnt that two of the Military were being tried, and eventually sentenced, to periods of hard labour for taking part in the disturbance to which he was an eyewitness, in possession of important facts, which would have been of material weight in turning the balance of the proceedings in their favour.

How grateful to your correspondent these poor men will feel to know that, though lost to sight, their existence is not forgotten by one who, had he spoken opportunely, might have been the means of their now enjoying the salubrious climate of Bombay instead of the undoubtful climate of Mhow.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN INDIA.

Mrs. Leavitt delivered a lecture on Saturday afternoon at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Temperance, in connection with the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., presided, and there was a very large attendance of educated natives, and a fair sprinkling of Europeans. In introducing Mrs. Leavitt, the chairman made a few remarks in which he dwelt on the importance of the temperance question. When they considered that intemperance was held to be a sin by two great sections of the natives of the land, it would be readily admitted that the temperance question was one which was of keen interest to all of them. To the Hindu intemperance was one of the five great sins, and to the Mohammedan liquor was so detestable that if any part of the body was touched by it, that part had to be cut off. Such being the case they should regard the movement of which Mrs. Leavitt was the pioneer with thankful hearts. Choosing as her subject India's Peril, Mrs. Leavitt spoke for an hour. The audience listened with rapt attention and frequently applauded. Dwelling on the immense evils which attended the liquor traffic, the lecturer depicted the amount of sin and criminality which was committed in America and England during the last fifty years. She quoted statistics to prove her statements. Touching on the destruction of life which was caused by intemperance, she showed that total abstainers lived longer than intemperate people. Mrs. Leavitt verified this by a reference to certain figures which appeared in a London newspaper recently, which showed that insurance companies charged abstainers less premium on their policies than they did on non-abstainers. She proceeded to say that whereas an abstainer's life averaged sixty-two years, non-abstainers were credited with only forty-two. Deducing arguments from these and other figures which showed the mortality of England and America, the lecturer urged upon the people of India to give heed to the temperance question and by their united voice to pray Government to abolish the liquor traffic, which, she said, if allowed to take root in India, would prove its peril and ruin. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Leavitt.

OPIUM SMUGGLING AT POONA.

The case against Laljee Harjee, Bhattia, of Bombay, who was charged with having smuggled about 55 pounds of opium of the value of about Rs. 1,168 which he was clandestinely conveying towards the Railway station for transmission to Bombay, was taken up by Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, on Friday. Mr. Kassinath Govind Natu, pleader, appeared for the the accused.

Annajee Harri Boraode, Police Constable, City Police, said :—Last Wednesday night, at about 11 o'clock, I was on duty at the Wad Police station. A carriage and pair was standing near the house of Balwanatro Rungari, opium contractor, which is opposite to the police station. I saw the accused and another bring out from the contractor's house the two boxes before the court and place them in the carriage, which both accused and his companion afterwards entered. Balla Rungari was standing at the side of the gutter near the carriage After the carriage had started, Balla re-entered his house. As the proceedings of the men seemed suspicious, I called out to the driver to stop, but he took no notice of my request, driving ahead rapidly. I followed the carriage but could not overtake it. I went, therefore to the Phadkias Police station through Phadkia's lane, and gave information to the Police there. The carriage arrived and was detained by the Police at that station ; the Jamadar of the Police was also present. The accused and his man were still in the carriage as were also the two boxes. The Jamadar smelt at the box and asked the accused for the keys. The accused said he had not them with him but he subsequently produced that of one box. The tin box was opened in the presence of a Punch. It contained opium. The leather box was caused to be opened by a goldsmith as the key was not forthcoming. This box also contained opium. A *Punchnama* was held.

Gopala Hari, carriage driver, said :—My stables are in the Banuwalla's Wada, at the back of the Nana's wada. I was returning home at 10 p.m., last Wednesday with my carriage with two horses by the Nana's Wada ; the accused asked me to drive as far as the Railway Station, and six annas were agreed to as hire. The boxes were already on the road, and they were placed in the carriage by the accused alone. The accused was alone ; there was no one else present. The accused sat in the carriage and told me to drive on towards the Railway Station. I did so. Opium was found in both the boxes.

The case stands adjourned.

MR. A. CRAWFORD'S POULTRY.

The *Deccan Herald* gives the following account of Mr. Arthur Crawford's Poultry Show at Poona :—

Mr. Arthur Crawford, C S, who has perhaps done more than any one now in this country towards developing the resources and useful products of Western India, has in the matter of poultry once more taken the lead ; and under his Presidentship a highly successful Poultry Show was held in February last. The Show of English and Continental poultry was remarkably good for the first year, and it is to be hoped that this will now be an annual event. But Mr. Crawford did not confine himself to awakening an interest in the subject of poultry : his effort has been sustained, and through him a good hardy stock of cross-bred fowls is being distributed over the country.

We recently were kindly given an opportunity of inspecting Mr. Crawford's poultry yard, which we found remarkably complete, and well worth a visit. To begin with the pens :—these are all of corrugated and sheet iron, which is easily kept clean, and is not too cold for this country. The pens are roomy, separated from each other by wire fencing, and are well gravelled. Here we saw specimens of the following breeds :—Dorking, Crevecœur, Shanghai, Cochin, Brahma, White Leghorn, Busrah, Italian, and Japanese Silky. Also Busrah-Cochin. Crevecœur-Dorking, Shanghai-Spanish, Brahma-Dorking English and Aden geese, and English ducks. All looked in the best of health, and everything we saw betokened careful and judicious management. We were surprised to see no specimens of Houdans—a breed that, whilst giving good table-birds and excellent layers, is remarkably hardy and bears confinement well. One of the most popular cross-breeds at home is that of the Houdan with Brahmas.

Proceeding now to the house, we found in the verandah one of Hearson's patent "Champion" Incubators for 100 eggs. This is a lamp-incubator ; the chickens when hatched are first placed in a compartment (with glass cover) just about the egg-drawer where they remain until dry. They are then transferred to a rearing coop, near the incubator, and then to the "Artificial mother" outside the house, until ready to be placed in the pens. The incubator was in full swing when we saw it ; there were two chicks in the drying box, while on opening the egg-drawer, we found another, half way out of its shell. 30 more youngsters were in the rearing coops, and the artificial mother was also well stocked. We understand that the incubator hatches an average of 150 chickens a month, so that Poona and the surrounding district should soon be well stocked with a superior breed of poultry. All the chickens looked remarkably strong and healthy, and not at all in need of any other than their flannel mother.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A DOCTOR.

The case in which Dr. Currie is charged with perjury, at the instance of Captain Henderson, of the B. I steamer Goorkha, is being heard at Madras by Mr. Scharlieb. The circumstances out of which the case has arisen are too well-known to need recapitulation. The following is the evidence of Captain Henderson :—

I was Commander also in November and December 1885, on her voyage from London to Madras. Dr. Currie was a second-class passenger on the voyage. I remember Dr. Currie speaking to me on the morning of the 10th December after breakfast, and before lunch. He made a complaint, and in reply I did not tell him that he deserved a 'd—d good thrashing and that I told Dr. Raedel and Mr. Dawson, two second-class passengers, to give him a sound thrashing, and that I would not notice it. Dr. Currie never complained to me that he had been thrown overboard by any of the passengers or officers of the vessel, and dragged after the vessel by a rope. The first time I heard that Dr. Currie made such a complaint was on the arrival of the Goorkha Madras from Colombo on 15th December. I learnt this from Messrs. Binny and Co., the steamer's agents. According to the log book, which I am now looking at, I am able to tell you that the steamer was going at 10 to 10½ knots an hour on the 9th, 10th and 11th December, and at noon on the 11th she was reduced to 9½ knots, and steamed at that rate until the arrival in Colombo. The lowest rate at which the steamer travelled between Aden and Colombo was 8 knots, and that was when we were approaching Colombo. I am not on the bridge at nights, I do not keep watch, but I am always on duty. On the night of the 10th, I went to bed, as far as I can recollect. I went to bed at about 11 o'clock and remained in bed until 6 o'clock next morning. If the vessel had slowed down to five knots during that interval, I feel confident that I should have awoke. I should have been called. If slowed down to one or two knots an hour, I should certainly have awoke. A vessel proceeding at 10 knots would take ten minutes to slow down to 1 or 2 knots an hour. The effect of a man being dragged behind the vessel and the vessel going at 10 knots, I should think, would be death to that man. I have never seen such a thing tried. I do not think it possible for a man to be dragged in that way and hauled up again alive. I believe the man would be torn asunder, or the rope would break and he would go adrift. If takes two men to hold in the line when heaving the log, which consists of a small canvas bag attached to it. If the steamer were going even five knots, I should say it would be rather rough on the man, but I have never seen the experiment tried.

He was cross-examined at considerable length by Dr. Currie, but his evidence remained unshaken.

The case was adjourned.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

The Cinchona plantations at Darjiling met with a serious loss in June last year, when a heavy downfall of rain caused a number of landslips by which no less than 300,000 cinchona trees, some of them among the best on the estate, were entirely destroyed. Fortunately there was but little loss of life. This was not the only loss sustained, for in the earlier part of the year a severe hailstorm destroyed 20,000 promising young trees. No extension of the area planted was made, but a large number of the red cinchona trees have been rooted up, and 389,000 calisaya trees and hybrids planted in their stead. These latter species yield excellent quinine, and it is hoped in a few years that none but the best species will be grown on the plantation. The bark produced is entirely used in the factory, where the demand is governed by the requisitions for febrifuge. Last year, owing to the cheapness of quinine, the demand for the febrifuge had fallen off, and the crop of bark for the year was, therefore, only 225,631lbs. The harvesting of the bark cost a fraction over 5¼ annas per pound, the cost on the Government plantations on the Nilgiris, being a little over 10¾ annas per pound. The cost price of the material and of the preparing of it was Rs. 94,028, while the value of the febrifuge produced was Rs. 1,13,152. The sales of the febrifuge to the Medical Departments and the public amounted to 5,885lb., which was a slight increase over the previous year, though not equal to that for the years 1881 to 1884. One of the causes of this is said to have been that the Medical Departments had to work off the large stocks of English quinine sent by the Secretary of State four years ago. It is hoped that the present low price of quinine, which has been chiefly caused by the large exports of bark from Ceylon, where whole plantations of trees have been uprooted and their bark stripped off for sale to make room for tea plants will soon end. The export has amounted to fifteen million pounds annually for the last three years.

BENGAL.

Official Notifications.—The following notifications are gazetted :—Mr. C. C. Mead, Assistant Magistrate, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is transferred to Furdeepur, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district. Mr. A. W. Mackie, Joint-Magistrate, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Dinagepur. Mr. C. A. Samuells is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Muzafarpur. Mr. D. B. Allen is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Jessor, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate of that district. Mr. J. H. E. Garret who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenant Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Shahabad. Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Magistrate, Dakka, is allowed leave for ten days. Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Dakka, is appointed to act as Magistrate of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. Hare. Mr. C. P. Caspersz is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Bhagulpur on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna. Mr. J. Windsor, who was in 1886 appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Chittagong. Mr. W. B. Maxwell, District Superintendent of Police, Durbhanga, is transferred to Shahabad. Mr. J. B. Birch, District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to Howrah. Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Malda, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga. Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Malda, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district. Surgeon-Major B. Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Pubna, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. L. Dutt.

The latest weekly official summary from Upper Burma report the northern division generally quiet, but violent crime is frequent in Shwebo, where several dacoities of cattle and food were committed during the week. There was one dacoity in Mandalay town. The Central and Southern divisions were quiet, excepting Mimbu, in Mimbu district., Bo Oktama has been showing activity, and two police posts held by the Burman police have been rushed by dacoits, and arms carried off. In Yemethen a Thoogyee was killed by dacoits. There were several small dacoities in Meiktela. In two cases villagers resisted and recovered property carried off by the dacoits.

A native correspondent of the Lahore paper states that sixteen days ago fighting took place between the Mukta Kafri and Bishgli tribes : about 500 men altogether were wounded and killed. The Bishgli tribe captured 4 cows, and 40 women of the the Mukta tribe. The above tribes are situated on the Pass which leads from Kafiristan to Badakhshan.

Though the Southern Mahratta Railway passes through Bellary from Guntakul junction westwards, the district has been, for a long time, in need of more extensive internal communication. A scheme was drawn up some time ago by the District Fund Officers to construct a steam tramline from Bellary 30 miles to the north to the banks of the Toongabudra river and 30 miles to the south to the town of Raidroog. The Municipality of Bellary has recently determined to support the scheme, and it is believed that it will be carried out at an early date.

Another fatal accident is reported from Jubbulpore. Gunner Garraghan, Q-3, Royal Artillery, met his death on the morning of the 29th instant, at No. 2 Barracks, by walking over the barrack verandah in his sleep. The unfortunate man was discovered by the sentry quite dead with his neck dislocated. He is said to have been a very active and hardworking soldier and bore an excellent character.

It is understood that the P. and O. Company, has granted free passages to such of the passengers by the ill-fated Tasmania as are returning to India. Is it the intention of the Company to do anything for the others ?

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West will hold a Durbar at Allahabad in the course of the present month—probably on the 21st instant.

THE INDIA OF THE PAST.

The *Westminster Review* shows that the poverty of India of which we read so much is not of recent date :—

The truth is very apt to be forgotten that there is no evidence of an authentic time in which the condition of the general public in India was otherwise than hopelessly miserable. Hereditary bondsmen, their situation has oscillated between the oppression of irresponsible despotism and the devastation of bandits and disbanded armies. The reigns of the Pathan Kings of Delhi present an unbroken series of calamity and persecution, the records of which are only limited by the indifference of the chroniclers. One of those Sultans was told by his Chief Kazi, whom he had consulted on the subject of taxation, that the Hindus were taxable to the extent of the lawful "tribute," which was to be levied "with every circumstance of ignominy and contempt." But the Sultan replie that he acknowledged no legal limits, and was resolved that "no Hindu should have more left him than would buy flour and milk enough to keep him alive." Another, later and more enlightened, increased the poll-tax of the Hindus in order that the small minority of his own fellow-believers might be freed from taxation ; and he adds, in the record of his administration made by his own hand, that he destroyed Hindu temples wherever found, and put to death all who persevered in idol worship after due warning. If it be objected that these were barbarous days and too remote for comparison, let us turn to the days of Akbar, commonly regarded as "palmy." Akbar broke with the Muslim lawyers, abolished the poll-tax, and took the Hindus into his employ. It was now the turn of the followers of the Prophet to taste of the cup of which the Hindus had long been forced to drink. Contumacious Muhamadans were punished by exile, and even with death ; the Primate was deposed, the Church was stripped of its endowments and disestablished, the mosques were desecrated and turned into stabling for the imperial cavalry. As for the land, it was held under the strongest assertion of Stateownership, or distributed among grantees ; the actual cultivators being assessed at one-third of the gross produce. Of the great officers of the State and army, all but a small fraction belonged to the class of the conquering immigrants or their descendants ; when a rich man died his estate was confiscated. Such was Akbar's famous system. His grandson collected and withdrew from public use treasure estimated by a European observer at about twelve millions of modern sterling, which probably represents more than half a year's net revenue of the period ; besides which he had an enormous accumulation of precious stones. The next Emperor restored the poll-tax, thereby doubling the taxation of the Hindus, of whom he gradually but completely purged the public service. The tribunals were practically closed to the Hindus—about 75 per cent. of the population—because the Emperor insisted on a monopoly of Muslim law. What that meant may be understood by imagining a Hebrew Prime Minister substituting the Levitical code for the common law of England.

At length the combination of fanaticism and maladministration culminated. The Empire broke up. One Minister assumed independence in Oudh, another in the Deccan. The Mahrattas overspread the country with floods of predatory horse, and collected tribute everywhere. The Persians invaded Hindustan, and plundered Delhi. Society become dissolved. Dow, writing in 1775, says :—"The country was torn to pieces by civil war and every species of domestic confusion . . . . all law and religion were trodden under foot ; the bonds of private friendship and connection, as well as of society and government, were broken ; and every individual—as if amidst a forest of wild beasts—could rely upon nothing but the strength of his own right arm."

Tod, the historian of Rajputana, gives like testimony, taken from a native record of the time :—"The people . . . . thought only of present safety . . . . misery was disregarded by those who escaped it ; and man, centred solely in himself, felt not for his kind."

James Skinner, who served in Sindhia's army about twenty years later shows that things were not mending :—"So reduced was the actual number of human beings, and so utterly cowed their spirit, that the few villages that did continue to exist at great intervals, had scarcely any communication with each other, and that communication was often cut off by a single tiger known to haunt the road."

About the end of the century Arthur Wellesley gave the following description of this miserable remnant :—"They are the most mischievous deceitful race of people that I have ever seen or read of. I have not yet met with a Hindu who had one good quality, and honest Mussalmans do not exist."

Let the praisers of past time take whichever period they will, and compare it with the present state of things. In British India the peaple are as dense, per square mile, as in the most populous parts of Europe. Primary education, though not compulsory, is general. Each division has its own laws, administered largely—almost universally—by judges of its own creed and colour. Universities are in full work. The incidence of the land revenue has been reduced to one-half the net produce, about a third of Akbar's rate. Other taxation falls at an average rate of 4 per cent. of the ratio that obtains in England ; and, if it be true that "thirty or forty millions" are spent on or by foreigners, not more than half of the smaller sum goes out of the country. The rest is spent in India, and it surely does not much matter to the country at large whether it be spent by British officers and soldiers, or whether it be spent and hoarded, by Muhamadans and Hindus. There is more money in circulation than there ever was before, and the rates of wages have risen—for skilled labour—at a rate far higher than any rise in the price of the necessaries of life.

Yet, amidst all these signs of improvement their remains that general depression of the level of human existence which leads to constant complaint of the "Proverty of India" and which in effect constitutes a perpetual reproach to a nation that has undertaken to manage the affairs of these helpless communities. Such an undertaking can only be justified in the forum of modern opinion, if it can be shown that the process by which the condition of the people has been improved is still going, on, and that "less bad" is in the way to be converted into something better. If the constituencies are to stop their ears and fold their hands in idle optimism, it is much to be feared that the human nature which is present in all public men may take refuge in routine and natural admiration until some catastrophe worse than that of '57 awakes them when too late. No ideal height of perfection is arrived at yet.

MADRAS.

A Social Evil.—The evils attendant on caste prejudice against securing proper medical aid for the wives of High Caste Natives at such critical times as child-birth was illustrated in this station on Sunday last. The wife of a Pillay was taken in labour at an early hour in the day and it was discovered that the case demanded more than ordinary attention ; friends and relatives pursuaded the husband to call in medical aid, but for a long time he held out against taking such a course ; but, when it was found that the poor patient's life was really in danger, the husband reluctantly consented to Miss Govindaraj, the lady Doctress in charge of the Maternity, being called in. On this lady's arrival the case was found to be a very critical one, so much so that instruments had to be resorted to, the unfortunate woman eventually being delivered of a still-born child. It is sad to learn how much the wives of high caste and respectable members of the Native community have to suffer through jealousy and prejudice combined. In Western countries a man by refusing to call in proper medical aid in such a case, would, in the event of his wife's death ensuing, render himself liable to being arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

CEYLON.

Memorial to Parliament urging the Governor's recall.—A memorial to the House of Commons is being widely circulated denouncing in rather strong terms the doings of the Governor of Ceylon particularly in regard to his Excellency's preference of a certain section of the Sinhalese community above all others. It also points out the extraordinary influence exercised by the Maha Mudaliyar over his chief, who would not hesitate to comply with any request from the favoured Maha. The attention of the House is further called to the fact of the recent increase of natives in the Civil Service, most or all of whom are more or less closely connected with the Maha Mudaliyar, also the appointments in the native departments being in most part confined to the "magic circle," of which the Maha is the acknowledged chief. Whilst deploring thousand other evils prevalent under the present *regime*, the memorialists invite the attention of the House to the injustice to such men as Messrs. Soysa, Rajapaksa and others, who are altogether ignored and treated as nonentities by the powers-that-be, although they are pre-eminently public benefactors of the colony. The Maha Mudaliyar has been actively engaged for some time in circulating a memorial praying for the retention of the Governor in the colony by an extension of his term now drawing to a close. The present memorial has evidently been provoked by the former, independently of the grievances therein set forth.—*Times.*

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THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on November 9 from Athlone, says :—

Here, in this naturally attractive and fertile land are visible the results of the arithmetical economy that sheep and cattle "pay" better than men. Take any stretch of it, say that over which I have just travelled—the fifteen or sixteen miles between Loughrea and Ballinasloe. Seven thousand people could live upon it in happiness and comfort ; but instead of seven thousand cultivators there are perhaps some forty herdsmen, and even they are finding their occupation going. It is sometimes said, by a not inexcusable exaggeration, that every stone on Irish soil is haunted by sorrowful memories ; into the walls which bound the great grazing fields near the site of the former village of Fairfield, three miles from Loughrea, are built the stones of the houses which the evicted peasantry built with their own hands, and at their own cost, whether of hardly-earned money or of persevering, hopeful labour. It is the same tale of depopulation everywhere—from Ballinasloe to Portumna, or from Portumna and Woodford to Loughrea. There is an almost grotesque touch in some narratives of these clearances. One man, now fairly prosperous, told how the landgrabber's men were in such a hurry to pull his father's house down, that they took out the flitches of bacon through the roof, and tossed them to the evicted family who were standing outside.

With the depopulation of the country began the decay of the towns. The pretty little town of Aughrim—the scene of the famous battle—on the road between Ballainasloe and Loughrea, contains only a fraction of the population which, if the men were once again restored to the soil, it would be capable of maintaining. Half a century ago the population of Loughrea was nearly nine thousand ; now it is a little over three thousand three hundred. Twenty-five years since Loughrea, considering its size, had a prosperous and large building trade. In the interval the building trade has disappeared—the masons, carpenters, and plasterers having sought a kindlier Ireland in the States (the El Dorado of the Irish peasant) or in the British colonies. I have spoken of landlord apathy : it deserves a worse name. Some years ago the six principal landlords, of the district, who held between them one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, declined to give the smallest support to a scheme for constructing a branch railway to Loughrea ; Lord Clanricarde was offered thirty years' purchase for two acres, and he refused it. Killimore, whose long street in the last generation used to be crowded with cars on market days, is now, from week's end to week's end, almost as silent and melancholy as a churchyard.

THE RUIN OF THE TOWNS.

Where, under these circumstances, are the tradesmen of the towns to find customers ? There is no trade. As a parish priest expresses it, the shopkeeper stands in his doorway, with his head aching to find out what shop the next customer goes to. I have passed through a small town where it was supposed to be a fair day. Five or six canvas booths, with displays of glass beads, dolls, images, and prayer books, lined one side of the street. But sometimes these dreary places wake up all of a sudden into feverish life and energy. When the bailiffs swoop down, there comes a whistling and a shouting of warning, with scurrying of feet, and banging of doors and shutters ; but as I have said something on this head in a previous letter I shall say no more about it. Or there may be a trial at Court of some local patriot, or patriots, who have "resisted the sheriff in the discharge of his duty." When that is the case, a small army of constables, armed to the teeth, come up from the nearest depot. They come in a long line of cars, from which they dismount at the entrance to the town. The drivers, or "jarvies," as they are called, dismount also. Each jarvy leads his horse by the bridle, and a constable marches on each side of the car. For having hired those cars to the police, the "jarvies"—or, rather, their employers—are, or will be boycotted, or at least execrated. Such a strange procession is not to be seen in the wide world ; the long line of "jarvies," each mother's son among them stamping along with a sheepish, guilty, hangdog look ; the R.I.C.'s with their rifles at the carry, tramp tramping on either side ; and the people in the streets, in the doorways, in the open windows, hoarsely snarling out their contempt and hate. I have heard a good many "blood-curdling" sounds between the Shannon and the Ganges, but nothing to match that dreadful cry of an Irish crowd when the R.I.C. s come up. From the national schoolroom comes almost the only bright gleam in this sombre picture. Young Ireland must have its schooling, even if there be no potatoes in the pot, nor peat on the hearth. In the combination of physical misery with a keen and rapidly-spreading political intelligence—there lies the danger of the present position. Lord Spencer's brief generalisation would have been complete had he included with political intelligence, political organization.

THE APPROACHING END.

There are signs that the landlords themselves, like their tenants, would most gladly end this mutually destructive war of classes by offering terms about as favourable to the tenants as those demanded under the Plan of Campaign. The Executive themselves show signs of returning common sense. The monster meetings at Limerick, at Castlerea, at Carrick-on-Shannon, have escaped proclamation on the understanding that the conductors of the meetings should guarantee order and admit a Government reporter. This is a "new departure." Mitchelstown has terrified even the "Castle" ; and the fitful abdication of the R.I.C. only shows that the R.I.C.'s are ten thousand too many, and that the Irish people are naturally as peaceful and docile as any in the British dominions.

Three days ago, says the Lahore paper, Umra Khan, of Jandol, was again victorious over the combination against him, and escaped the combined forces of the following tribes and chiefs :—Swati, Ramzai, Kuthsari, Gurez, Maimand, Salarzai, Khan of Der, Khan of Nawji, the Sultan Khel, Dara Ushera, Barawali, men from the deserts of Bijour, and a confidential Chief of the Khan of Asmar. These enemies mustered altogether 2,000 men, and had arranged to attack Umra Khan immediately in his fortress ; but the Khan of Nawji, owing to the cold season having set in, refused to take part, and therefore they all began to depart. As soon as the Khan of Nawji started, he was attacked by the Atma Khel tribe, who were assisted by Umra Khan of Jandol, and the Khan of Nawji lost in the battle his brother, his Wazir, Mulla, and 60 men.

A man, who clothes himself in rags, has been living in a temple in Peking, earning his living by drawing or painting. Some of his works are very passable, and his reputation is considerable. The chief feature about him is he is always followed by a train of beggars, whose support is derived from the daily earning of the painter. Nobody has yet been able to find out his circumstances, or his native place. Some conjecture that he was driven to his profession by misfortune which had befallen him, and that he tries to drown his sorrows ; while others think by his conduct that he must belong to a certain secret society.

The French Government and the French newspapers seem to view the appointment of Lord Lytton to the Paris Embassy with much greater favour than is manifested in this countr The manner in which this nomination is viewed in certain Conservative circles is very well shown by the following extract from *Vanity Fair*. Says this organ :—"What is required in order to deal with Frenchmen is, above all, dignity, solidity, masculinity and insularity—these being the qualities they most respect, because they have least of them themselves. But Lord Lytton has none of them. He is a delicate, feminine, silken thread-paper harem-sultan, sugared over with sentiment and phrases. There were only two dead fatal mistakes to be made in placing him ; one was to send him to India, the other to send him to Paris. And they have both been made with results known to be disastrous in the one case, and certain to be so in the other."

One day when a procession was parading through the streets, Dante took up a volume at a bookshop, and began reading it. The procession passed, with all its noise and splendour, but Dante saw nothing of it. His eyes had been on the page before him, his thoughts with the author of the book. It is matter of legitimate history that Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the midst of domestic interruptions. Madame Rolands's "Memoirs" were composed under the most trying circumstances. Being herself in prison, she heard constantly, from the adjoining cells, the cries of victims whom the executioners were dragging forth to the guillotine. Cowper once described himself as "amidst a chaos of interruptions," one friend spouting Greek, and another talking to them both. Concentration, like any other mental habit, may be acquired by those who are not naturally possessed of it. Its attainment is well worth a severe course of mental discipline, since the habit, once established, counts among the labour-saving machinery of the mind. It enables its possessor to accomplish an intellectual task in a shorter time than that given to it by the man of slovenly mental habits, and with an expenditure of less zigzag, tiresome effort.

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Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	350
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	230
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	107	125	125	Rs. 15	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,280	1,280	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	233½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. [illegible]	230x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	570xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	350	8,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,975

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	190 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	645
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	65
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	–	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. [illegible]	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	8,000	200	51	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,235
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	75
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	60	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,0	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 6	1015
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 30	730
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	50	Rs. 25	615
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 35	625
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	3		35½
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	665
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	1,	1,00	Rs. 30	625
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	15	15	..	200
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	5	5	...	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,0	1,00	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,0	1,0	...	845x
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,	1,00	..	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,0	500	5	–	572½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	70	575	50	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 8	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	50	Rs. 25	545
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	50	Rs. 2	615
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5	5		420
Increased	1,483	2	2	Rs. 11	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	465	1,00	2	Rs. 55	300a
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld	1,100	1,00	1	Rs. 55	1117½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 25	720
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,	1,	Rs. 5	875
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	2,202
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld	65	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	510
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,2	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,440
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		25
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 40	300
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited (in Ldn)		1,	000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	552½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,	--	...	1015
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	965
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	940
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	600
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	650
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	485
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	780

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil. In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes :—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers, Sole consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' NORMAL CLASS—WANTED, a LECTURER for the Parsee Ladies' Normal Class. Hours from 4-30 to 6 p.m. Hindoo Gentleman prefered—Apply to Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban.

WANTED, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a Furnished HOUSE, moderate rent. Apply to "C." *Bombay Gazette.*

AUCTION SALE of old Unserviceable Stores, CANVAS, FURNITURE, &c., at the Government Dockyard, THIS DAY.

'XMAS PRESENTS, Beautiful Diamond Ear-Studs and Lockets, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800. S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE at Crawford and Co.'s Auction TO-DAY a Pair of Handsome Fast-trotting Chesnut Hungarian Horses young, and believed to be sound, both broken to saddle.

WHY GO so far as Crawford Market when you can get your Dress Materials cheaper at the Piece-Goods Depôt Co., 9, Hornby Row.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE, fresh consignment. Very fine quality, As. 9 per lb. Apply to the Godownkeeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRIMES' OUTFITS—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Lamp, Cutlery, &c., Rs. 175. Agents Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHISKY—John Walker and Co.'s, Rs. 25 per dozen. PORT WINE—Saccone's, Rs. 22. PORT WINE—Vintage 1848, Rs. 34. SHERRY.—Saccone's Rs. 22. Agents Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CONFECTIONERY, Crystallized Ginger, Peaches, Apricots, Figs, Brochettes, Knotts, &c—CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ld., Meadow Street, Fort Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Nougats, Pralines, Fondants, Neapolitaines, Chocolate Almonds, &c. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

DRY DESSERT FRUITS—Almonds Muscatelles, Figs, Apricots, Walnuts, Pistachio and Hazel Nuts, &c., Sweets of all sorts in bottle.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

CURRENTS, Mixed Candied Peels, Pudding and Sultana Raisins, Almonds, Flour, Sugar, Spices, all groceries fresh stock for the Season.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Bhundary-street, near Null Bazaar, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, has been postponed until further notice.—MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

BILLIARDS.—To Lovers of a good game of Billiards (Temple Bar being closed) please come and try Tables at the Alexandra Hotel, near the Prince's Docks. Tables by Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, expressly sent to Bombay as Sample and for Advertisement, Tram-car passes the door every 5 minutes.

MANAGING CLERK REQUIRED for a SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, not enrolled, (Parsee preferred) able to draw Pleadings, Briefs to Counsel, and with some knowledge of Conveyancing—Address, stating age, experience, salary required, to "A. C. S." Post office, Madras. References given and required.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—MOONSHY & Co., Commission Agents Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, good JOBBING COMPOSITORS, Men of Experience, Can apply at *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED to HIRE, for two months, a large single-poled TENT in good order. Apply to the Mess President, Marine Battalion.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FRESH SPANISH GRAPES, at 12 Annas per Pound.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., No. 40, Meadow Street.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements. Good, strong and durable —GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pincures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT, CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS (our own preparations) are now ready. PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As. per yard Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.

TO LET,—On Bandora Hill, near Khoja's Sanatarium, a large BANGALOW with servants' quarters, stables, &c., apply Nowrosji M. Contractor, Chundunwadi, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100. J. NEUBERG. Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

FOR SALE, one Teakwood Flag Post complete, with Yard Ropes, Rings, &c., length about 62 feet. Address Cowasjee C. Contractor, New Mody Bay, House No. 51 and 52.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class, from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FOR SALE (s. s. Realto, Prince's Dock) a young St. Bernard Bitch, thorough bred, 5 months old, has had distemper and is in first-class condition.—Apply on Board, J. KERR. Master.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENT TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

TO LET, Airy and Commodious, 1st and 2nd Floors, House No. 41, 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for European residence or offices. For particulars apply to Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in new Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LANOWLEE.—Visitors to this Hill Station can have Comfortable Board and Accommodation with Home Comforts in a good Private House with a European Lady. For Terms, &c., Apply to Mrs. FORWARD, Lanowlee.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who must be thoroughly conversant with both accounts and correspondence. Highest references required. Salary liberal. Apply to "X Y Z," care of this paper.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fancifull Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisin, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 114-38—Sir Joshua Reynolds' Discourses—Edtd. by H. Zimmern.
B. 18-24—Caedwalla—F. Cowper, M. A.
90-27—I. D. B. or the Adventures of Solomon Davis—W. T. E.
6-23—Katharine Regina—W. Besant.
96-19—Guild Court—Geo. Mac Donald.
90-26—A Golden Sorrow—Mrs. C. Hoey.
6-24—The World went very well then—W. Besant.
92-35—The Vanished Diamond—Jules Verne.
98-27—Hood's Comic Annual, 1888.
8-30—The Mistletoe Bough 1887—Miss Braddon.
C. 25-53—Reports on Publications in British India, 1886.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summar
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectua in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press:

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

THE recovery of ½ per cent. in the price of French Rentes in Paris yesterday at 107¼ indicated a return of confidence in the political situation there; though the press telegrams received this afternoon furnish ground for the anticipation of renewed uneasiness. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower at 101⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan had declined ¾, say to 102¼. Reuter quotes Silver 1-16d. lower at 43 13-16d. per oz. and Rupee Securities ⅛ down, at £69⅛ for Fours, and 71⅝ for 4½ per cents.

Wheat and Seeds were unchanged. The quantity of the former afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,310,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 20,000 quarters on the previous week's estimate. The London Sheep Skin sales opened yesterday with a dull feeling, and prices ½d. to 1d. lower.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm last evening with total sales at 10,000 bales, the same as on the preceding day, but with the larger proportion of 15 per cent. of Surats which were steady. An advance of 1-16d. in the price of "Good Fair" Tinnevelly is the only change reported in spot quotations of American or East Indian Cotton; and arrival rates were also unaltered. Sales of "Fine" Broach, F. G. clause, both for Feb.-March and March-April shipment are reported at 5 11-16d., which is the rate obtained for Feb.-March shipment last Saturday, and 1-32d. below the spot quotation.

To-day the market closed quiet, with total sales 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Mid-Uplands, quoted at 5 11-16d., were 1-16d. down, while American Arrivals declined 5-64d. per lb. for December to March deliveries, and 1-16d. in the more distant positions.

The Liverpool weekly statistics show the total sales to have been 60,000 bales, against 48,000 bales sold during the previous week; while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded, aggregating 82,000 bales, shows an increase of 8,000 bales. The week's Imports, at 114,000 bales, were 36,000 bales less than during the previous six days. The total stock, which stood yesterday at 571,000 bales, had gained 18,000 bales since the preceding Friday; that of Surats, at 106,000 bales, was lighter by 6,000 bales. The total visible supply, estimated yesterday at 2,870,000 bales, shows thus an increase of 130,000 bales; but of Surats there were 16,000 bales less in sight at 303,000 bales.

There was no change in New York yesterday, and the Receipts at the U. S. Ports, wired as 46,000 bales, were only 1,000 bales lighter than last year's on the corresponding day, while they were 3,000 bales heavier than those for 1885. To-day, however, there was a downward movement, and the spot price declined 1-16, say to 10 9-16 cents, while in Futures for April there was a drop of 19 points at 10·71 cents. The Receipts were 41,000 bales as against 39,000 bales for last year, and 40,000 bales for the year before. The Exports to Great Britain during the week had been 95,000 bales, and to the Continent 75,000 bales, showing an increase of 4,000 bales, and 10,000 bales, respectively. The Stock at the U. S. Ports, at 887,000 bales, had become heavier since the previous Friday by 43,000 bales.

Comparing the figures of most interest to the trade, as they now stand, with those of the preceding two years, it will be seen from the statement given below that the total Receipts at the U. S. Ports now show an increase of 429,000 bales, and 475,000 bales as against the two previous years, respectively, the excess in the present season having thus become less by 26,000 bales, compared with 1886, and 7,000 bales as against 1885 than it was a week ago. The total visible supply, which goes on increasing week by week, now shows every week a smaller margin. Compared with the previous year last week the increase this year as against 1886 at the same time was about 300,000 bales, and yesterday it had become reduced to some 233,000 bales, the relative figures as to the previous year, however, not showing much alteration. In the item of Liverpool Stock the increase of 63,000 bales, as compared with 1886, and of 138,000 bales as against 1885, does not show much change since the previous Friday.

The American Crop figure to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	249,000	275,000	242,000
" exports to U. K.	95,000	85,000	74,000
" " Continent	75,000	88,000	77,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,134,000	2,705,000	2,659,000
" exports to U. K. "	1,017,000	960,000	753,000
" " Cont. "	866,000	515,000	710,000
" Stock in the Ports	887,000	980,000	910,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,870,000	2,636,710	2,554,140
" " Surats	303,000	223,920	128,850

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1887	1886	1885
Stock in Liverpool	571,000	508,530	432,960
" London	34,000	14,000	17,000
American Afloat	220,000	239,000	203,000
East Indian "	10,000	13,000	5,000
	835,000	774,530	657,960
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅜d.	5⅛d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4¼d.	3 11-16d.	4⅜d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1⅜d.	13-16d.

The feeling of uncertainty regarding the ultimate outturn of the American crop appears to be indicated by the unsettled state of the market, especially for Arrival Cotton, in New York and Liverpool; but unless Receipts at the U. S. Ports soon show a very considerable falling off it is difficult to see how an upward movement can be sustained; for buyers will certainly not believe that a small crop would be hurried forward after the first requirements of the growers had been satisfied. Meantime we hear from private sources that Lancashire spinners and manufacturers are, as a rule, very fully employed, and, having sold for forward delivery, they are afraid to leave themselves uncovered; and this, of course, supplies an element of strength to the Liverpool market.

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day with but little demand for new Cotton. At opening, Rs. 235 was quoted for Broach, and for other descriptions, excepting Bengals, which were offered at a Rupee lower all round, yesterday's rates were named. Eventually, however, "Good" Broach was done at Rs. 233 for March delivery, and the market closed with prices generally a rupee or so below Friday's quotations, some small sales of "Fine" Bengal at Rs. 175½ and Rs. 176 being amongst the few other purchases reported. There was more inquiry than has been felt of late for old Cotton, and nearly 1,000 bales, comprising Antni, at Rs. 163; Khangaum, at Rs. 190; Compta, at Rs. 163½; and Dharwar, at Rs. 183, are reported to have been taken from stock.

WHEAT is called firm again; but only a small business in ready Ek-Dani is reported; and quotations for old and new are given as before.

SEEDS.—With the exception of a decline of half an anna in the quoted rates for *Rapeseed* generally and a little business in new Yellow Cawnpore at the reduced price of Rs. 5-13-6 per cwt. for April-May delivery there is nothing fresh to note regarding this market. *Linseed* continues quiet and unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,729	bales
Wheat	23,677	cwts
Linseed	4,857	"
Rapeseed	2,052	"
Gingelly	10,093	"
Groundnuts	610	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but rates generally may be quoted as before. Some Wheat has been booked for January loading to Liverpool at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day both as to Bank Paper and Credits, and we quote the latter 1-32d. lower for ready business, while for next year the rate would be 1s. 5 16d. Demand Bank Bills are now 1s. 4⅞ for March and for ready as under. The Calcutta market comes weaker. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·74½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at 99⅛ for Fours for cash, and some Banks are reported to have bought at this rate, and to be still in the market. For account, 98¾ is still the quotation. 4½ per cents are quoted at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—Very little has been done in this market to-day, and in the absence of fresh business quotations may be taken as generally unchanged. There is, however, a weaker feeling regarding some Mill shares, evinced by a decline of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Framji Petit, and Ripon. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1½, say to Rs. 791¼.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

REIFFERSCHEID—At Strassburg, suddenly, Doctor August Reifferscheid, Professor of Philology, Imperial University, Strassburg, aged 52 years. Deeply lamented.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DREWET—December 2, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Mr. T. Drewet, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWES—December 1, at Bangalore, the wife of W. Myers Dawes, Esq., 28th Regiment M. I., of a son.

FITZ-GERALD—November 19, at Bareilly, the wife of W T G Fitz-Gerald, (Band Master Scottish Rifles,) of a son.

FLEMING—November 22, at Kallagoitee, Mrs Jno Fleming, of a daughter.

MONTEATH—November 25, at 11, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. M. Monteath, of a son.

PETRE—November 28, at Indore, the wife of F Loraine Petre, CS, of a son.

STONE—November 29, at Madura, the wife of F. W. Montague Stone, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.

VAN GEYZEL—November 30, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Surgeon J L Van Geyzel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DOVE—WESTWOOD—November 7, at St. Thomas's, Calcutta, by the Rev. Graham Sandberg, Frederick Seymour Dove, to Amy, daughter of R. W. Westwood Esq.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—November 23, at Bellary, of typhoid fever, James Robert Reginald, 3rd and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Blake, aged 15 years, 5 months and 23 days.

HAZELTON—November 30, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, Cora, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Hazelton, aged 10 months.

MONTEATH—November 26, at 11, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the dearly loved infant son of Alexander Maclaurin and Florence Isabel Monteath.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 2 p. m., on FRIDAY, 9th December, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, Bombay, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 30th November 1887.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887.

THE importance of bringing the financial condition of the country under the supervision of public intelligence no one disputes. In theory the Government of India is at one with all the authorities as to the necessity of satisfying public opinion that no demands are made upon the tax-payer that are not legitimate and reasonable. When new legislation is required to provide for the exigencies of the Budget the advantages of public discussion are secured by submitting the proposals to the Legislative Council for examination and debate. But taxation once imposed goes on of its own accord, and as the imposition of fresh taxes is happily not of annual occurrence, the simple expedient of stating in a memorandum, called a resolution, what the Government intends to do with its revenues during the ensuing year, does duty for a budget, and no discussion is invited or is possible. This plan saves trouble; but people doubt whether it saves money or conduces to good finance and economy. For one thing it leaves the Finance Minister completely without the means of explaining why things are set down, thus and so, rather than otherwise. He may have a good defence for acts of omission and of commission, but he must keep many or most of his reasons to himself. Things would possibly be different if when a critic pointed out that an unusual or excessive amount of the public money was allotted for some purpose that did not appear to be particularly urgent, he was able to appeal to the department that exacted the increment, to assist in making out a case for it. At present the purse-bearer stands alone, while every man's hand is against him. Whatever a department can appropriate is looked upon us legitimate spoil, and the other departments naturally sympathise with and emulate the spoiler, and are not hypocritical enough to affect a Platonic devotion to a spirit of economy from which they would suffer in turn. This would be all changed if the rights and wrongs, the why and because of the Budget were sifted out before an enlightened and inquisitive public. The Finance Minister—at his wits' ends when pressed by the departments to be free and generous—could ask his persecutors whether they would undertake to make good the case for increased expenditure when the subject came up for public discussion. The practice of paying ready-money steadies the imagination; but a still more effective means of clipping the wings of fancy is to explain beforehand to those who are the ultimate paymasters the absolute necessity of incurring the liability. If the Budget had to be fought out item by item in the face of a public body entitled to ask for information and to give an opinion, the case of the financier who had to draw it up would be such as to impose a certain amount of self-control on those who approached him in the interest of the public service. For five years past the financial statement has been put into a Resolution and there has been no discussion. This has not been the fault but rather the misfortune of Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Auckland Colvin. The practice is the result of the state of the law, which forbids the presentation of the Budget to the Council when legislation is not required for changes of taxation. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has taken action in this matter and has addressed to the Government of India a letter calling attention to the disadvantages resulting from the present system, which precludes any useful discussion of the financial condition of the country. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has also taken the subject up, and in a document of some length has quoted the opinions of Mr. A. Wilson, Lord Mayo and Lord Dufferin in favour of full and open discussion of the yearly Budgets. Strangely enough a Bombay comtemporary, apparently unaware of what has been done, urges the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to follow the example of the Calcutta Chamber; but the matter is one which has not been left to the initiative of Bengal. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will give favourable consideration to the representations addressed to it in favour of a change in the law which prohibits the annual discussion of the Budget when there is no proposal to alter the incidence of taxation. The Chambers of Commerce are naturally anxious to confine the advice tendered to Government within the narrowest limits; but it is to be hoped that the Government will understand that public opinion will be more strongly enlisted in favour of a sound financial policy if the Legislative Council to which the Budget is submitted be so constituted as to give adequate representation to the various interests that are concerned in fiscal changes.

THE definitive resignation of President Grevy on Friday was followed, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by the instant assembly of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in Congress to proceed with the election of his successor. That successor is neither M. Ferry nor M. de Freycinet, but M. Sadi-Carnot, whose name was never before mentioned in this connection though he had been Minister of Finance. This sudden elevation to the foremost place in France is according to precedent. He received 616 votes and is now President of the French Republic. When Marshal MacMahon in January 1879 found his position untenable in consequence of the failure of the attempt to bring about a monarchical restoration, he sent a message by the Ministers to the Presidents of the Chambers announcing his resignation. At three o'clock the same afternoon (30th January) the Chambers assembled to hear the message read. M. Grevy as President of the Chamber of Deputies read the articles of the Constitution, providing that in case of a vacancy both Houses should immediately meet and proceed to the election of a new President, the Cabinet remaining charged in the meanwhile with the executive power. In the present case the members resigned on Thursday, so that for a brief space of time there must have been an actual solution of continuity in the executive power; but the Anarchists, who were no doubt tempted by that circumstance to venture upon a disturbance in the Place de la Concorde, found that some one had authority to order a charge of the Municipal Guard so that they profited little by the brief interregnum. In 1879 the Marshal's resignation having been communicated to the Chambers, in an hour and a half the Senate assembled in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Martel, the President of the Senate, presiding over the Congress. M. Grevy, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, received 563 votes; M. Gambetta, who had declared that he would not accept the Presidency, received five votes; General Chanzy, in spite of a similar disclaimer, getting 99, while the Duke d'Aumale, General Gallifet and General Ladmirault received one each. The election of the new President restored confidence by putting an end to the Monarchical plotting which had twice in the year 1877 brought France to the brink of civil war. There was the question of the impeachment of the members of the De Broglie—Fourtou Cabinet for the "16th May" and that of General Rochebouet of the 23rd November, who had arranged with General Ducrot to have a military force ready to put down the "disturbance" which it was the intention to provoke. This latter conspiracy had been carried on as far as possible by word of mouth, so as to leave no evidence behind in case of failure. But telegrams were discovered which in the opinion of a commission of inquiry would suffice for the impeachment of the two ex-Cabinets. The election of a cool-headed lawyer, seventy-one years of age, of long experience in political life, and a Republican by conviction and temperament, was a guarantee to the public at large that such nefarious enterprises against the national liberties were at an end, while the discomforted conspirators might hope for pardon and oblivion.

M. Grevy had been Vice-President of the National Assembly of 1848 and he had proposed what was considered a Radical amendment of the provisions of the Constitution of the Second Republic which gave to universal suffrage the choice of a President, and gave to the President thus chosen a four years' tenure of office. With sagacious foresight the Vice-President of the Assembly proposed that the head of the executive should have the title of President of the Council of Ministers—not that of President of the Republic—that he should be elected by the Assembly voting by ballot, and that the appointment should not be limited to any time but that it should be revocable by the will of the Assembly. Had this provident amendment—yet strangely described as "Radical"—been accepted, France would never have heard of the Prince President, or of the 2nd December; the Second Empire would not have existed for eighteen years, to perish at Sedan; but it was rejected by 633 votes to 158. Looking back through the lurid light of subsequent catastrophes it seems as if this rejection of safety, and choice of peril and ruin, were the work of some evil spirit—a mocking Mephistopheles playing with the selfishness and the fears of men to lure them to destruction. The six hundred and thirty-three ought to have known that in placing at the head of the Republic a President elected by universal suffrage they were in the nature of things giving themselves a master, who could at any moment turn upon them and say—"Gentlemen, I represent France! Which of you have received the mandate of two millions of the French people? Please make way for me, so that I may save the country from your factions—and from the consequences of your imbecility!" The desire of the Party of Order to have at the head of the unwelcome Republic some one who was not a Republican, prevailed over every consideration of political prudence. After the *coup d'etat*, M. Grevy distinguished himself by defending with judgment and vigour the friends of liberty whom the Imperial Police tried to entangle in the meshes of laws, which Odilon Barrot denounced as "the negation of all law." After the fall of the Empire M. Grevy was elected President of the Assembly which was convened at Bordeaux, and afterwards removed to Versailles, and sustained the successful efforts of M. Thiers to effect the liberation of the French territory and recover Paris from the Communists.

In 1873 while the burning question of Monarchy or Republic was still in debate, M. Grevy published a remarkable pamphlet in which he stated that France had made a great mistake in not having established a Constitutional Monarchy while the conditions existed which rendered it possible, but that she would commit a greater mistake if she were to set up a Monarchy when those conditions no longer existed, and France had become democratic. He was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1887. For the past nine years he has of set purpose given free play to the Parliamentary machinery of the Republic, and has endeavoured to reconcile M. Waddington and other Premiers to the rude shocks which they frequently experienced. At the outset he persuaded the Premier just named to acquiesce in a vote of censure passed on the incriminated ministers who were charged with conspiring against the Republic, instead of resisting it, and thereby giving rise to a demand for impeachment. His period of office has afforded France an experience of the give and take of popular institutions by which the country has profited more than he is himself aware, if we are to judge by his reiterated declaration that he cannot answer for the future. The diffidence which makes the aged President unwilling to answer for the morrow, is apparently quite as groundless as was Napoleon III's confidence when towards the unforeseen close of his imperial career he said—*pour l'ordre, j'en réponds.* Had M. Grevy not been unfortunate in his connection with M. Wilson, he would in all probability have remained at the Elysée in universal respect until nature relieved him of the double burden of age and honour. No hint of wrong-doing has tarnished the reputation he has enjoyed throughout a pure and laborious life, in which he has rendered many unostentatious services to his country

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WHEN Lord Randolph Churchill, forgetting the counsels of prudence, prophesied that in one month after the passing of the Crimes Bill, Ireland would be as tranquil and as well affected as a music hall in Paddington, he could scarcely have expected that before Christmas it would be one of the duties of the executive to send the Lord Mayor of Dublin to prison for two months, and that the number of members of Parliament and of editors of newspapers keeping him company is likely to be considerable. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the Lord Mayor of the Second City of the Empire (as her Gracious Majesty on a memorable occasion declared her Irish capital to be) last year welcomed the Colonial and Indian visitors to that city, and gave them a princely reception at the Mansion House, where he entertained fifteen hundred guests at a ball of great brilliancy. He is a man of literary eminence; the proprietor of three newspapers of established reputation Sixty-three years of age and a member of Parliament, with an unblemished reputation, to clap him into jail for two months, to crop his grey hair, and clothe him in prison garb, put him on prison fare and give him as his bed a bare plank with no pillow but his own arm, to keep him in a cell eight feet by six for twenty-two hours out of every twenty-four, and make him pass two in the company of foot-pads and cut-purses; this is a strong measure. What is its justification? A crime, Mr. Balfour will say to all who listen to him, and they are many. The crime is that he has published in Dublin, in one of his newspapers, precisely the same reports of certain meetings which have appeared without let or hindrance in the columns of the London *Times.* The meetings being that of an association which has been "proclaimed," to report them is a "crime." Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain objected to the "proclamation" of the National League on the express ground that public opinion in England would not sustain the Government in all the consequences of such a step. Here is one of the consequences, and we shall see whether Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were wrong in their forecast. Had the Lord Mayor and others who are in the same case been found guilty of sedition, they would have been entitled to the treatment of first-class misdemeanants if sentenced to imprisonment. It is not alleged that what they published was seditious; it was at most what was known in Louis Napoleon's time as *délit de la presse*, a press offence: but every "offence," whether political or journalistic, is declared to be a "crime" by a sweeping clause in the appropriately named Crimes Act. When asked to treat political or press offenders differently from burglars and wife-beaters, Mr. Balfour, speaking as the mouthpiece of the Government, said that having committed crime they should be treated as criminals. Mr. Matthew Arnold has characterised Mr. Balfour as a "pedant." Only a very infatuated pedant can imagine that a sophism of the kind will reconcile public opinion in any civilised country to such an indignity as that to which he proposes to subject the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other members of Parliament, whose chief offence is that they now vote against the Conservative Party in Parliament, instead of voting with them, as they did two years ago, to overthrow a Government which Lord Salisbury, in the *Quarterly Review*, taunted with folly in believing that "putting men into prison by the cartload, was governing a country." After five years of that folly the combined Conservative and Irish members brought Mr. Gladstone's Government, the strongest which has ever existed, to the ground, and then the secret was discovered that every official who had been engaged in the task of endeavouring to stamp out disaffection by coercion had learned that the task was impossible, and that they had become, one and all, Home Rulers; to wit, Lord Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. Childers, Lord Granville, Sir Charles Dilke, and the great bulk of the Liberal Party, with Mr. Gladstone at its head. The philosophy of the affair may best be expressed in the words of Macchiavelli, a political writer who has no disposition to exaggerate the right or the power of a people to resist a strong-handed Government: "Those Princes only can be secure in their Government who have but few enemies, and such as are easy to be taken off either by banishment or death; but against a universal disaffection there can be no security, as it will be impossible to guess with any certainty from what hand the stroke may come; and whosoever he is that has reason to fear every man, cannot be safe against any one. For if he cuts off some, he is sure to expose himself to still great dangers by inflaming the hatred of those that are left, and making them more implacable and ripe for revenge." Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were probably of the same opinion when they doubted the wisdom of "proclaiming" (not suppressing,) an association of six hundred thousand members, organised in fifteen hundred branches. To do so is to run the danger of "a universal disaffection against which there can be no security,"—not even when twenty or thirty of the branches are actually suppressed as a provocation or as a menace to the rest. Whether the spectacle of a Lord Mayor of venerable years, lying, with his head shaved, on a plank bed in the depth of winter, will help to mend matters in Ireland, and to strengthen the position of the Government in English constituencies, is open to question.

THE strong feeling which has prevailed regarding the necessity of passing a Medical Registration Act for Bombay has at length taken a definite form, and the Bombay Medical Union, following the example of Calcutta practitioners, have approached the Government on the subject. The Medical Union urge the necessity of registration on the grounds of public safety. The objections which have been made against registration are dealt with seriatim. "The needs of the present and the safety of the future generations," say the memorialists, "demand that, where opportunities exist, these generations shall be made secure against the imperilment of their lives, and after the stimulus given by Government to the spread of the knowledge of medicine no two opinions can exist as to the expediency or propriety of the measure proposed. It has already been introduced with good results into the civilised world, and its absence in the City of Bombay would only mean that, with all its boastfulness, the city called 'Urbs Prima in Indis' is behind the civilised cities of Europe in material and intellectual advancement."

IT is now certain that Lord Reay will visit Rajkote about the end of this month. At Rajkote his Excellency will distribute prizes to students attending the Rajkoomar College, and thence his Excellency will proceed to Gondal. At Gondal his Excellency will perform the ceremony of turning the first sod of a new railway line from Porebunder to Gondal. Lord Reay will afterwards go on to Porebunder *via* Jerpur, to inspect the harbour. From Porebunder his Excellency will return to Bombay by sea.

MR. F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner, has addressed a letter to Messrs. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas and Harkisondas Narotumdas, intimating that he has received a telegram from H. E. the Governor in which the Commissioner is requested to convey an expression of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Goculdas Jagmohandas.

AYUB KHAN has reached Teheran, where he will remain pending arrangements as to his future disposal. It is believed that Chunar will be his future residence.

THE reported approaching marriage of Sir Auckland Colvin is contradicted.

THE expenditure on construction per open mile of the Madras Railway during 1886 was Rs. [illegible], and amounted at the end of the year to a total of Rs. 1,31,265.

THE consecration of the Bishop elect of Trichoor, who arrived in Madras by the Kaiser-i-Hind on Wednesday, will take place at Ootacamund on the 11th instant. Archbishop Ajuti will perform the service.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF M. GREVY

PARIS, DEC. 2.

In accordance with the demand of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Grevy sent down the President's message, which was read to the House to-day.

In it M. Grevy notifies his resignation of the Presidential Chair, and at the same time disclaims all responsibility for whatever may take place in the future.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

A sharp skirmish took place yesterday evening between a mob, among whom were a number of Anarchists and the Mounted Guards in the Place de la Concorde.

The rioters threw stones at the Guards, who charged them with drawn sabres, and many persons were injured by being thrown down and trampled over by the horses.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

PARIS, DEC. 2.

Congress will meet to-day at Versailles, and immediately proceed to elect a President in the place of M. Grevy, resigned.

DEC. 3.

M. Sadi-Carnot, who was Minister of Finance under M. de Freycinet, has been elected President of the Republic of France with 616 votes.

MM. Ferry and de Freycinet withdrew from the candidature after the result of the first ballot had been declared.

THE BALLOTING.

LATER.

The following details of the election of the President have transpired :—

The last ballot gave M. Ferry 212 votes ; and M. de Freycinet 76.

M. de Freycinet thereupon withdrew from the contest in favour of M. Sadi-Carnot in order to avoid splitting the Republican vote.

The result of the ballot, though unexpected, is generally welcomed as averting the disorders which, it was feared, would result from the election of M. Ferry, who is not at all popular.

ARREST OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Edward Harrington, Member for West Kerry, and his brother Timothy Harrington, Member for Harbour Division, Dublin, and Secretary to the National League, have been arrested for publishing a report of the doings of the League.

SENTENCE ON THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The charge of publishing a report of the meeting of the National League against Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been re-heard ; and Mr. Sullivan has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 4.

The Viceroy arrived here yesterday and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor and Civil and Military officers of the station. Sir Robert Sandeman was also present. His Excellency then drove to Government House, where a levee was held in the evening.

The Viceroy's visit here will be a very quiet one.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 4.

Colonel Conway Gordon, Director-General of State Railways, is confined to a dark room at Delhi with inflamed eyes. It is feared that he may have to go home. Sir Theodore Hope, whom he was to have accompanied to Jhansi, left Lahore for Delhi on Friday, to visit him.

Sir Theodore Hope will probably hand over office to Sir Charles Elliot, on the 23rd instant, at Calcutta.

INVESTITURE OF G. C. S. I.

The Maharana of Oodeypore was, on Saturday, invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India by Colonel Walker, Political Agent.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

Captain Street, Assistant Director of Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Madras, and Captain Gwyn Assistant Director of Marine, *vice* Captain Street.

Captain Bishop is appointed Port Officer, Aden, *vice* Captain Thyne, retired.

Colonel Sir Oliver St. John is appointed Governor's Agent, Baroda.

Mr. T. Plowden is appointed Resident, Cashmere.

Colonel G. Trevor is appointed Commissioner of Ajmere.

Lieutenant P. Melville is posted Assistant to the Agent, Central India.

Lieutenant Stratton is appointed Magistrate at Abu.

Mr. Achille Biscaldi is confirmed as Consul for Italy in Bombay.

Mr. H. Durand, Foreign Secretary, India, is granted three months' furlough.

Mr. W. Cunningham officiates as Secretary ; Mr. J. Crawford as Under-Secretary ; Mr. G. Irwin as Junior Under-Secretary ; Captain Evans Gordon as Assistant Secretary ; and Lieutenant Manners Smith as *attaché*.

The services of Colonel Berkely, Agent at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General Bradshaw is brought on the Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Mr. Fergusson, whose tour of service has expired.

Lieutenant-Colonels Woodcock (Military Accounts) and Robertson (9th Bengal Lancers) are each allowed furlough for one year.

Promotions :—Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, Bombay, to be Colonel ; Lieutenants Yielding and Bond, Bengal, to be Captains.

Colonel Oliver Newmarch, Bengal, and Brigade Surgeon Bonavia, are permitted to retire.

Colonel Hodding, Madras, is allowed good service pension, *vice* Sir Edward Sladen.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor at a meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday followed the usual practice of giving an outline of the course of legislation for the ensuing session, and said the list is not a long one, but our labours will not be light or unimportant. The main item on the programme is the Bill concerning the Municipality of Calcutta and its suburbs. It will occupy our anxious care and attention. The Select Committee sent in their report at the end of the last session, and I was in hope we should be able to work upon the Bill in Council this session, but, as was natural, it has excited great interest in various quarters. We have received a number of reports and suggestions and expect to receive more. The Government of India have sent a letter containing a score of suggestions ; the Port Commissioners, Trades Association and European Defence Association have sent in reports, taking exception, some to points of principle in the Bill as well as to the constitution of the Corporation as proposed. We may expect within a brief period reports from various important bodies, especially the British India Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Health Society, also the Calcutta Municipality itself. Sir Henry Harrison has also a number of suggestions to make for amending the working of the law. These numerous suggestions will be better considered in Committee than in the first instance under the formal rules of debate in Council ; therefore they will be referred to the old Select Committee. I hope to be able to submit their report within six weeks.

Mr. Harrison then moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

BRITISH INDIA AND THIBET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Chief Secretary, Bengal, on the injury to trade arising from the anomalous condition of the commercial relations between British India and Thibet. He states there appears to be no reason why the trade between the two countries, which is now deflected to the manifest injury of both into a circuitous route *via* Nepaul, should not follow a direct and easier route *via* British Sikkim. Difficulties, which for a century have been allowed to exist, have for several months past been enhanced by the action of the Thibetian authorities, who have practically closed the direct route to Thibet *via* Jeylapla Pass by acts of aggression on Sikkim State. Not satisfied with preventing communication through the Pass, the Thibetians have constructed a fort across the road leading to it at a point which, the Chamber is informed, is some 18 miles inside the Sikkim-Thibet boundary. The road thus blocked was constructed some nine years since by the British, and is known as Edgar Road, and is the shortest road between India and Thibet. So far as the Chamber is able to judge the object of the Thibetian aggression was to raise a barrier against the projected mission of General Macauley last year, which was abandoned under the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of July 18. But this concession, on the part of the British, was not followed by the withdrawal of the Thibet garrison. On the contrary, the officials in charge offer serious obstructions to traders proceeding in either direction, thus practically stopping all real trade with Thibet. The events of the past year particularly show the eagerness with which the Thibetian people avail themselves of every opportunity to trade with India, and proves that the objections to General Macauley's mission did not proceed from the people, but from Thamas, a Priesthood, who are desirous of retaining in their own hands the profitable foreign trade of the country. The discouragement of the mission by the July Convention was due to the intrigues of the Thamas with a corrupt Chinese Resident at Lhassa, an official since removed. The existence of the fort and consequent obstructive action of the Thibet officials has placed matters, as far as the use of the Jeylapla Pass is concerned, in a worse position than before General Macauley's mission. There would be in Thibet a large outlet for British manufactures if the country were thrown open for trade. Large quantities of valuable wool is wasted annually in Thibet, because it cannot reach a ready market at a reasonable rate of export. This article alone is believed to be sufficient to pay for the great quantities of British manufactures. Lhassa is really only twenty-two days from Calcutta, but the present route *via* Katmandoo-Nepaul is forty-five days. The Chamber submit that the subject of opening up Thibet to direct trade with India should be again taken up by the Government of India. The recommendation of Bengal that the Imperial Government should open up communications with China to carry out the provisions of Article 4 of the July Convention which reads as follows :—" It will be the duty of the Chinese Government after careful enquiry into the circumstances to adopt a measure to exhort and encourage the people with a view of the promotion and development of trade. Should it be practicable, the Chinese Government shall then proceed carefully to consider the trade regulations, but if insuperable obstacles are found to exist the British Government will not press the matter unduly." The Chamber believed that difficulties would not be found to exist if Government and his Imperial Majesty would take the trouble to act upon the spirit of Article 4. Nothing would better prove the value of this route and the necessity for prompt action on the part of the British than the fact that the Jeylapla route would be the quickest and easiest which could be followed by an emissary of the Pekin cabinet who might be proceeding on duty to Lhassa. The Chamber leaves the matter in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor with a hope that he will take an early opportunity of bringing these views to the attention of the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to day.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward bound English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning four days before due date.

LISBON, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, DEC. 3.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here to-day for Bombay at midnight.

TRINCOMALLEE, DEC. 3.

H. M. S. Bacchante left for Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ do. do.	71⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	43 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales
" " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	114,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	571,000	"
" " Surats	106,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	34,000	"

MILITARY NEWS.

An exchange of duties has been approved of between Lieut. J. H. de B. Harris, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, now in England on leave, and Lieut. A. W. H. Tripp, attached to the Eight Regimental District ; and the former has been ordered to join the depot, and the latter to join his battalion in India.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion : Lieut. D. D. Brogden, Royal Sussex Regiment ; Capt. J. G. L. Burnett, Leicestershire Regt. ; and Lieut. W. M. Watson, West Riding Regt., who has been allowed to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps. To 2nd Battalions : Second Lieut. Baker, Royal Sussex Regt. ; Capt. H. J. W. McK. Kennedy, Norfolk Regiment ; and Capt. E. L. Maisey, Liverpool Regiment.

The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Staff Corps :—Lieutenant S. M. Tighe, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant R.C. Lye, Hampshire Regiment, to the 5th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenants P. S. M. Burlton and W. B. James, Derbyshire Regiment, to the 9th and 38th Bengal Infantry, respectively.

The following officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in Bengal :—Lieutenants G. S. Cartwright, G. P. Lennox-Conyngham, Tomlin, G. A. Travers, W. V. Scudmore and A. J. H. Swiney.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains G. S. Douglas, 1st Battalion, and A. O White, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles.

Lieutenant H. E. Stanton, R. A., Intelligence Branch, proceeds to Burma to join the column about to visit the Southern Shan States.

The following officers underwent a course of instruction at the recent classes held at the undermentioned schools of musketry in India, and have qualified as shown below :—Chungla Gully.—Obtained " Extra Certificates of Musketry" :—Capt H. Clerk, 2nd Dragoon Gurads ; Lieut A. T. Rowlandson, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment ; Capt W. R. De-la-p Lloyd, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment ; Lieut C. R. Fryer, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment ; Capt W. Fry, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment ; Capt A. R. Hume, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment ; Lieut. H. S. Mayhew, 1st Battalion Border Regiment ; Lieut J. S. Lennox-Conyngham, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers ; Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. P. M. Carpendale, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. H. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. R. G. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. A. V. Hatch, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. W. W. Norman, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. J. O. S. Fayrer, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. G. A. Brownrigg, Bengal Staff Corps. Pachmarhi.—Obtained " Extra Certificates of Musketry" :—Lieut. W. Triggs, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Lieut. H. R. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; Lieut. H. N. Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment ; Lieut P. R. Robertson, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles ; Captain H. S. Wheatly, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut R. C. Broome, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. H. Wright, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. A. Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut. W. Prior, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut F. C. Grant ; Bengal Staff Corps ; J. D. McAndrew, Bengal Staffs Corps ; Lieut L. C. Sherer, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. R. A. Carruthers, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut E. H. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps ; C. P. Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps. Obtained " Company Musketry Certificate" :—Lieut. W. L. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps. (qualified in October 1886 at Pachmarhi).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following is the State of the Parade of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	1	...	18	25
B "	...	1	2	...	3	...	12	16
C "	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	20
D "	...	...	1	2	4	...	26	33
E "	...	...	1	...	3	...	16	21
F "	...	1	1	...	5	...	18	25
I			1	...	4	3	34	42
K Cadets...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	25
M					...	...	20	20
N					...	...	15	15
Staff & Band...	...	...	...	1	1	...	25	27
Army Staff...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Total ...	1	4	8	6	29	3	247	278

The following officers were present :—

Lieut-Colonel Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant.

Captain H. B. S. Hodgkinson, Adjutant.

Captains E. R. Freeborn, R. S. Brown, and F. Place.

Lieutenants G. Lund, W. Jefferies, N. Devlin, J. P. Cornforth, F. W. English, J. D Sharp, and G Prior De Soan.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The result of the examination for the degree of M. A. of the Bombay University was declared on Saturday last. Out of seven candidates the following three have passed :—

First class.—Framjee Cowasjee Banajee.

Second class.—Damodhur Gunesh Padhe.

Pass.—Dorabjee Hirjibhoy Vacha.

Out of sixteen candidates for the degree of L. C. E., the undermentioned ten have passed :—

First class.—Sooberao Chika Ballapur and Ramanah Hosagrahar.

Second class.—Madhavrao Ananda Tirthrao, Shivram Cassinath Bhagvat, Horace J. L. Grogan, and Ramchunder Shrinivas Koolkar.

Pass.—Garoodacharia Bindigamoole Banglore, Jugonnath Ganesh Bhoode, Kessowjee Gopaljee Dave, and Anajee Hanmant Narsipoor.

The James Berkeley Medal and Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamwalla Prize have been awarded to Sooberao Chika Ballapur.

In connection with the question of providing hutting accommodation for the troops at Rawalpindi, work on the West Ridge site will shortly be commenced. The land is to be rented till the spring, when it will finally be bought by Government.

Colonel Peat, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, has dismissed the plaintiff's claim in the case—Jevanji Edulji and Sons *versus* the President and Officers of the Mess of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

At the Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society to be held this afternoon, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., the Collector of Alibag, will read a paper on " the Common objects of our Seashore."

The Indian Museum in Calcutta has received an accession to its staff in the person of Mr. Sclater, son of the well-known Director of the Royal Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Mr. Sclater was educated at Keble's College, Oxford, and is a specialist in the morphological branches of science. He succeeds, as Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Wood Mason, who takes the place of Doctor Anderson, the late Superintendent of the Museum.

THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The following letter in regard to the Bombay Municipal Bill has been addressed to Government by the Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association :—

Sir,—We have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, to submit the following observations on Bill No. IV. (The City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887) for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

2. The main object of the Bill as mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons, is, *firstly*, to consolidate the existing Municipal law ; *secondly*, to recast, amend, and expand its provisions " in harmony with the requirements of so large and so important a city as the Bombay of the present day" ; and, *thirdly*, to make certain changes in the Municipal constitution. The first two objects have been fairly accomplished in the Bill, and, the Committee of the Ratepayers' note with satisfaction the liberal spirit in which Government propose to increase the number of the ratepayers' representatives in the Corporation from 32 to 36 and to extend the electoral franchise to graduates of the Universities of India and Great Britain.

3. The Committee feel it their duty, however, to express their regret that the provision, in the Bill, which relate to the changes proposed in the Municipal constitution, have not been drawn in the same liberal spirit. The constitution, as therein altered, is invested, in the humble opinion of the Committee, with a highly retrograde character, so much so that if the Bill pass into law exactly or substantially in its present shape, it will, the Committee fear, considerably retard the progress of Municipal Government in Bombay and frustrate the object which the Government no less than the ratepayers and residents of this City have always kept in view—namely, to make the scheme of local self-government as now generally understood, a greater success in the city than it has been.

4. The Committee would beg most respectfully to observe in this connection that the present Municipal constitution of Bombay into which the Bill proposes to introduce radical changes of a very retrograde character by arming the Municipal Commissioner with powers which he does not, and, as an executive officer, ought not to possess and on the other hand by depriving the Corporation and the Town Council with the powers hitherto vested in them, was not built in a day or hastily. It would not be wrong to say of it that it grew rather than it was made. It took some years of earnest persistent and active representation on the part of the ratepayers to obtain for themselves the right of electing their own representatives to take part in the Municipal administration of the city. The Legislature granted the boon of the present constitution, only when circumstances, which it is unnecessary to state here, rendered it imperative that the popular demand for a a larger and freer share in the management of the civic affairs could no longer be withheld. Under that constitution the Corporation and the Town Council have, on the whole, acquitted themselves well and their administration, of the Municipal affairs of this city, has not failed to elicit the encomiums of some of the highest authorities of the land. The Committee are free to confess that at times through either carelessness or a mistaken sense of duty, these two bodies failed to discharge their duties properly. But, exceptional cases apart, it may be with confidence observed that they have performed their respective functions satisfactorily. Under their administration the Municipal reputation of this city, so far from suffering, has increased and as the latest official acknowledgment of their success, the Committee would beg to refer to the complimentary terms in which her Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to speak of the Municipality of this city in her reply to the Jubilee address presented through the Chairman of the Corporation. This success has been achieved under the present constitution, and it is natural that the citizens are anxious to jealously guard against a curtailment of the privileges enjoyed under it by the two administrative bodies. No justification whatever has been shown for depriving, as the Bill seeks to deprive, those bodies of important powers and vesting them in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

5. The Committee cannot, for instance, reconcile the principle of local self-government with the broad principle underlying the Bill, on which the Municipal Commissioner is constituted a member *ex-officio* of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council ; and which, further, renders him eligible to a seat in the Legislative Council and invests him with certain powers, which, in the hands of an executive officer in the Municipal Commissioner's position, are likely to lead to friction between him on the one hand and the Corporation and the Town Council, on the other. Some of these powers, for instance, are :—(1) empowering the Commissioner to alter the boundaries of wards and re-distribute seats for election purposes ; (2) empowering him to convene or adjourn meetings ; (3) enabling him to buy lands and houses, demolish buildings, build new drains and reservoirs and erect new markets, without consulting the Corporation ; (4) enabling him, in the event of epidemics, to obtain the sanction of Government and spend the money of the Municipality and adopt such other measures as he may think fit ; (5) giving him the power to increase the quorum of the meetings of the Corporation. The Committee regard these as formidable power to place in the hands of the Commissioner, and no Municipality, which is ruled on such principles, can be said to be ruled on the principles of local self-government. The Bill virtually seeks to introduce into the Municipal constitution of Bombay some of the discarded elements of personal government, and this is a feature of the measure upon which the residents and ratepayers of Bombay are naturally disposed to look with very great apprehension.

6. The Committee beg to submit that it is both undesirable and inadvisable to make the Municipal Commissioner a member *ex-officio* of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council. As a paid officer of the Municipality and head of the Municipal Executive his duty ought to be to submit explanation to the Corporation and Town Council when called for, and generally to act under their control. When he is made a member *ex-officio* of those bodies, he will naturally feel that he is the equal of those to whom he ought to be subordinate, and occasions, under this state of things, are likely to arise when he will be tempted to feel impatient of the control of the Corporation and the Town Council. The Committee beg leave to submit, therefore, that this would be a retrograde step and against principle of local self-government, besides that, it is calculated to lead to immense friction between the Corporation and the Council on the one hand, and the Municipal Commissioner on the other.

7. From the statement of objects and reasons it appears that the Hon'ble Members in charge of the Bill think that by making the Commissioner a Member of the Corporation and Town Council his presence, at the meetings of those two bodies, would be ensured. If that is all that is sought to be attained by this provision, the object to be gained equally by providing that the Commissioner is bound to attend every meeting of the Corporation and the Town Council.

As a matter of fact the Municipal Commissioner, as the Head Executive Officer, has been attending and is bound to attend every meeting of the Corporation and Town Council for the purpose of helping them with his advice and for giving any explanations that may be required.

8. The Committee beg respectfully to submit that it is highly objectionable to allow the Municipal Commissioner, who necessarily has a large amount of work to go through, to devote his time to any other duties but his own and that it is against the interest of the Municipality to make the Commissioner eligible to a seat in the Legislative Council or the Port Trust of Bombay or on any Committee for local enquiry.

9. The Committee think that the authority given to the Commissioner under Section(   )to direct the Corporation to put off the regular business that may be before them and to take up any other that he may direct to be of greater importance is a highly undesirable one, because it may lead the Commissioner to be arbitrary and despotic and would create want of harmony between the Corporation and the Committee. If he be so minded, the Commissioner may armed as he will be with this authority, override the members of the Corporation ; and the Corporation, then, instead of being the governing body, will be more or less in the hands of the Commissioner. Moreover, past experience shows that whenever suggested by the Commissioner the Corporation have taken up the deliberation of special subjects and hence there is no necessity for the introduction of the clause.

10 Having given increased powers to the Commissioner and rendered him independent of the Corporation and the Town Council the Bill proceeds to deprive the two latter bodies of powers which they have hitherto respectively possessed. The Committee will not go into those provisions, which affects the Corporation and the Town Council, since the Corporation have in their representation to Government on the subject mentioned and discussed them in detail.

11. The Committee are unable to apprehend the reasons which have thus led to framers of the Bill to lower the *status* and diminish the powers of the Corporation and the Town Council. Very strong reasons should exist for taking those powers from these bodies, since their withdrawal can only be justified on the ground that they have proved incapable and inefficient. The Committee humbly think that no such charge of incapacity and inefficiency can be brought against either the Corporation or the Town Council with any show of fairness in the face of the complimentary terms in which the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, and the Government of Bombay, and, last but not least of all, her Majesty the Queen-Empress have been on different occasions pleased to speak of the manner in which the Corporation have administered the Municipal affairs of this city.

12. One of the grounds on which it is usually sought to deprive such bodies as the Corporation of their powers is that they are places of mere talk. The Committee do not for one moment believe that either the Government or the framers of the Bill had this ground in view when provisions depriving the Corporation and Town Council of certain powers were inserted in it. But as one of the Honorable Members of the Council actually made use of the argument in defending those provisions at the time of its first reading in the Council, the Committee will take the liberty humbly to point out that the Corporation has not altogether been a *talking* body, though *talking* is one of its principal and legitimate functions. It has never been known to stop actual work unnecessarily on account of its talk and, moreover, it has never shown any inclination to interfere with the duties falling within the peculiar sphere of the Executive. Deliberative and administrative assemblies are expected to discuss every question before them with thoroughness, and it is only where the deliberations and discussions are perversely lengthened that they may justly be charged with abusing their powers. The Corporation, and the Town Council have never shown such perverseness and if there were any force in the argument that because they talk they must be deprived of their powers, the logical consequence of the use of such an argument, would be to abolish the two bodies altogether. Under these circumstances the Committee earnestly hope that his Excellency in Council will not feel disposed to attach any weight to it.

13. The Residents' and Ratepayers' Committee feel disposed all the more to complain of the powers, which the Bill seeks to place in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, because it makes the Commissioner his own master and gives no safeguard of appeal to the residents and ratepayers of Bombay against the acts that may be done by him in the exercise of those powers. The Committee most earnestly and respectfully submit that it is dangerous to vest in a single executive officer, such unlimited powers over the interests and property of the ratepayers of such a growing city as Bombay, and the exercise of them must result in injury to the latter and in certain discontent among the great body of the people living in Bombay. The Committee would suggest, therefore, that while all important powers ought to be vested in the Corporation and the Town Council and the Commissioner should be the head of the Municipal Executive, subject to their control, the latter (*i. e.* the Commissioner) might be given the right of appeal to Government in the case of important works or measures, with which the Corporation cannot be expected to deal independently.

14. Nor would the Committee complain if the Municipal auditors were appointed by the Government. The auditors supply the main check on the Corporation and the Town Council ; and, having regard to all sound principles of business and administration the Committee humbly think that they ought to be appointed by the same powers which appoint the Corporation—*i. e.*, one by the Government and the other by the ratepayers.

15. The Committee would also beg to suggest that, instead of appointing a new officer as a Deputy to the Municipal Commissioner, it would be more advisable to constitute the Health Officer, the Engineer, and the Assessor Assistants to the Municipal Commissioner in their respective departments. The Committee understand that this arrangement obtains in Madras, but whether it is so or not, it is calculated to obviate all needless under-departmental references to the Commissioner unnecessary and thus prevent unnecessary increase of work. The Committee also think that the maximum of the salaries of these officers should not be more than what it is in the present Act.

In conclusion, the Committee pray that his Excellency in Council may be pleased to take into consideration what they have respectfully urged above. The Committee would earnestly beg of his Excellency in Council, in the interests of the residents and ratepayers of this city, to withdraw the Bill altogether from the Legislature and to leave untoughed the present Municipal constitution, if it is not possible to make such alterations in the Bill as would harmonise with the progressive conditions of the Municipal spirit of this city and with the legitimate aspirations of its ratepayers.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

DAVID GOSTLING,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

THE KAPURTHALA OFFER.

The following letter was lately addressed by the Viceroy to the Raja of Kapurthala, in acknowledgment of his Highness's recent loyal offer of five lakhs of rupees towards the frontier defences :—

To His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur, Kapurthala.

My Friend,—I have received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab your letter of the 10th October in which you offer to the British Government five lakhs of rupees and the services of all your troops for the defence of the North-Western Frontier.

I warmly acknowledge the loyalty and friendship which have induced your Highness to make this generous proposal. Its value is enhanced by the fact that you are the ruler of an important State in the frontier province of the Punjab ; and it has afforded me the highest gratification to acquaint her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India with the contents of your Highness's letter.

A few days ago I explained to the Nizam of Hyderabad, whose munificent example you have so promptly followed, that the advance of a great military power towards the borders of India had made it incumbent on the British Government to take precautions for the defence of the frontier such as are adopted by all nations, however friendly their relations may be, on becoming conterminous with each other. This obligations has increased and will continue to add to the demands on our Indian revenues ; and your Highness is wise no less than generous in recognising the principle that interest of the Feudatory States are bound up with those of the British Empire in this country.

I thank your Highness once more in the name of the Governor-General in Council, as well as in the name of her Majesty and the Government of England for the noble proof you have given of your loyalty to the Crown.

I remain,
Your sincere friend,
(Sd.) DUFFERIN.
Viceroy and Governor-General in India.
Simla, 3rd November 1887.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN BOMBAY.

The performances of the scratch amateur company in the Sassoon Institute on Saturday evening caused much wonder that Bombay should not possess a permanent dramatic society, for they served to prove that there exists in the city more than considerable latent histrionic talent. In the commedietta which opened the programme Miss Fisher and Miss King clearly demonstrated that there need be no regret that the services of professional ladies are unobtainable, and we have every reason to believe that the few players, who took part in the performances, are but a fraction of the European residents in Bombay who can boast the necessary gift. Of course, " Done on both sides," does not make very great demands upon the actors, but the manner in which each one acquitted himself was proof that they were capable of far better work. Mr. O'Connor's Whiffles, Mr. Dallas Brooks' Brownjohn and Mr. G. Grant Craig's Phipps, were all clever pourtrayals, and the representation was praiseworthy in the highest degree. Following " Done on both sides" was a musical extravaganza, wonderfully well dramatised and arranged, we understand, by Mr. H. O'Connor. Based upon Bret Harte's condensed sensation novel, a burlesque on the literary style of " Miss M. E. B—dd—n and Mrs. H—n—y W—d," entitled " Selina Sedilia." In it Mr. Craig had full opportunity for the display of his extraordinary humour and in it too capital songs were sung by him, and by various other gentlemen who chose for themselves the *noms de theatre* of Signor Ronocco, P. W. D. Weak, A. Robberts, 'Enry Hirving, Edmond Keene, Miss Helen Terri and Miss Mariann Derzon. A chorus of " Unemployed from Trafalgar Square" belied the character of their originals by rendering good service. The evening's entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable.

The Anjuman-i-Mufeed-Ahlai Islam of Madras has forwarded to Shere Muhammad, of the Lahore School of Art, a handsome English knife, engraved with a congratulatory inscription, in recognition of his success in taking a prize for painting at the recent Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla.

Mandalay will soon be in direct telegraphic communication with Calcutta. The work of laying down the different sections of the line has already been begun.

The Board of Directors, considering it highly desirable that the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway should have a Native Assistant, have, subject to the confirmation of Government, sanctioned such an appointment, carrying with it a salary of Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25, and thereafter by bi-annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

THE MADRAS OFFICIAL SCANDALS.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, C.S.I., has published a narrative of the circumstance under which he resigned his seat in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Madras, it being, he thinks, due to his reputation to put on record the actual facts of the case. There is not much, however, that is new in the narrative. A letter from Captain E. A. Campbell to Mr. C. S. Crole is embodied, and, whatever else may be said of it, it cannot be denied that it is a model of candour and forcible expression :—

" I have been working that blessed old Government of yours for sometime and am still at them. However, due to the Russian troubles, I have refrained from motives of loyalty harassing them much in the House this year. I gave them hell last year and before.

This year I am working deeper into their vitals but more quietly. When I got home in 1882, I found they had written to the Secretary of State in a panic, not to listen to me and not to allow (!) Parliament to call for returns. I had told them I was going home for the purpose.

I bowled them completely over by dropping out of sight *pro. tem.* and pushing the gold scandals to the front. This proved a mighty success. Parliament went into the matter *con amore* and I got my returns ; so great was the storm raised.

In a Parliamentary return Mr.————late Collector of Madura, admits having shares in the Travancore Company, also '1000 acres of forest land' ; but he does not say where. Could you tell me if it is in the Madura District ? The talented———— family come out strong in this Travancore business. I am just going to show that their returns are inaccurate, misleading, &c. The Government of India have called for particulars of this Travancore Company, and I have now to show that the particulars of the Company now existing are not the articles of the original association. There will be H—l.

The Ootacamund swells return that they have merely the usual appurtenances of their houses. There is a jolly row on as I have explained what these appurtenances actually consist of ! You see I did not complain of their cultivating, but of their meanness in selling plants on the sly. They, like the indiscreet gold mining officials, went too far. I complain of the abuse of the cultivation. I warned them, they sold seedlings in other names and literally took the bread away from me.

* * * * * * * * *

If any one cares to subscribe to the Campbell Fund for showing up these official abuses, please to tell them to do so to this address."

* I omit the portion marked with asterisks. It has scandalous reference to other parties and does not concern me.

Here is also an interesting account of an interview which Mr. Sullivan had with Lord Cross, in the India Office, when he went home to make a statement of his case in person :—

" I thought, of course, that the interview would be a private one. I was foolish enough to think that the painful circumstances in which, through no fault of his an old public servant found himself placed, would at least command his Lordship's sympathy. I was coldly motioned to a chair, and a third person, who I suppose was a short hand writer prepared to take notes. Lord Cross opened the proceedings by saying, 'I suppose you are aware Mr. Sullivan that there is no precedent for the Secretary of State to grant an interview to a public servant whose conduct has been called in question.' This exordium, and the tone in which it was delivered, fairly took me aback. His Lordship seemed to ignore that he was addressing an officer of high rank, who held his appointment under her Majesty's sign manual, and whose case, fully supported by the Local Government, was, at least nominally, *sub judice* at the India Office. I felt so insulted that for the moment I had difficulty in framing a reply. I remarked, that as his Lordship had cited precedent, the case was probably without precedent in the annals of the India Office, that my object in coming to England was to lay before the Council some important papers which had recently come to light, and that, with this in view, the Governor of Madras had furnished me with a letter of introduction to his Lordship. Lord Cross then said that it was because I was so introduced that he had consented to waive precedent, and grant me an interview, and was ready to hear what I had to say for myself. I had not been led to suppose that, when the interview was appointed any inquiry would be held by the Secretary of State in person, and I had not brought any papers with me. I asked his Lordship to let me known on what points other than those already before the Council he desired information. He handed me a piece of paper on which apparently had just been noted down a few heads. A perusal of this showed me that the Secretary of State had personally a very imperfect knowledge of the matter. Most of the points had already been fully dealt with in the papers which had been sent home from India, and others were utterly trivial and unimportant. Whilst I was engaged on this paper the Secretary of State remained perfectly silent, and what I said was, I believe, taken down by the short hand writer. When I had replied to the various items, I looked for some expression of his Lordship's opinion or to be further questioned, but as he did not open his lips, I asked him whether he considered the explanation satisfactory, as I was anxious that every point should be thoroughly elucidated. His reply was " I am not here to offer any opinion. I will hear what you have to say, but decline to discuss the matter with you.' This was of a piece with the treatment I had received from the first. What I desired was a thorough sifting of the matter, and to discover in personally discussing the various points, how it was that the authorities at the India Office took a view so widely at variance with that in which the case was regarded by the Government of Madras, and by all who had derived their information from other sources than the slanderous reports of anonymous writers in the newspapers. Such opportunity of removing the mistaken impressions which prevailed at the India Office had been denied me from the time of my arrival in England, and his Lordship's reply made it clear that he intended to adhere to the determination which had been arrived at in Council whilst I was on my way from India. In such circumstances there was nothing left to me, but to take my leave and terminate a painful interview, which had lasted about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes."

Three days afterwards Mr. Sullivan wrote to the Under-Secretary, and expressed incidentally his surprise when told by Lord Cross that he had failed to disprove the charge of being the owner of the Richings estate. Two days more followed and Mr. Sullivan received the following letter :—

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Cross to inform you in reply to your letters of the 18th ultimo, and of the 5th instant, that after a careful and anxious consideration of all the papers which you have submitted to him, and after an interview (*a*) at which you had an opportunity of placing before him orally a complete statement of your case, his Lordship much regrets that he finds it impossible to accord to you in future that full confidence for which you ask and which it is most essential that every member of Council in India should possess.

In the opinion of the Secretary of State, the documents (*b*) which you have lately forwarded, while exonerating you from the charge that you attempted to sell the Richings estate at an excessive price, establish the fact that you assisted and advised your son in regard to the projected sale of this estate to a native Zemindar, although at the time you yourself had a large beneficial interest in the property ; and they further show that in the various explanations which you have given (notably in your minute of the 22nd October, 1885), of your knowledge of the whole transaction, you have failed to supply that full and complete information (*c*) which it was in your power, and which it was therefore your duty to afford to the Government of Madras and to the Secretary of State.

(*d*). On a full consideration of your general dealings with this estate from its formation some fourteen years ago to the present time, his Lordship is satisfied that your connexion with the property was not of such a nature as was proper for a high official of Government who should have been specially careful in his own case most scrupulously to maintain the spirit and letter of the rules with regard to the holding on land by Civil servants.

(*e*). Grave public scandal has arisen out of these irregularities in connexion with the Richings estate both at Madras and in other parts of India ; and in all the circumstances of the case, Lord Cross is of opinion that it is not consistent with the interests of the public service that you should rejoin the Council of the Governor of Madras. He therefore feels compelled to advise the Queen to accept your resignation of your seat in that Council with effect from the date of this letter.

The number of publications registered in Bengal last year was 2,571, or 160 less than in the year preceding. The falling off is attributed to the non-prosperous condition of periodical literature in Bengal. The number of periodicals last year fell from 422 to 280. This is a healthy sign of the times.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Filgate, R. E., Accountant-General, Public Works Department, has rejoined his appointment on return from leave. Major G. A. Begbie, R.E., Deputy Accountant-General, who was acting for Colonel Filgate, has proceeded on furlough, and his place has been taken by Mr. R. G. Macdonald.

It is said that the Nawabs Shahab Jang and Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, who are related to Sir Salar Jung, have declined to present *nazars* to the new Minister of Hyderabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Castle Hill, 1,182 tons, Captain G. Walker, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, 2,134 tons, Captain H. P. Jones, sailed for Galle, in ballast on Saturday last.

The s.s. Akbar, Captain Baldwin, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Jeddah, laden with cargo and 856 pilgrims—men, women and children—on board.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,327 tons, Captain D. Campbell, from London via Kurrachi, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon. She had the following two first-class and thirteen deck passengers:—Captain Porteus and Mrs. Burn.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2,314 tons, sailed from Bombay the day before yesterday, for Liverpool and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Col. C. A. Moore, Surgeon-Major Burroughs, and Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Pedraza.

The s. s. Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain E. E. Corner, consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Antwerp (Oct. 10), via London and Karachi-laden with a general cargo and three first-class and twenty-four deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Persian Gulf mail steamer Satara, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for the Gulf ports and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the passengers:—Surgeon-General and Mrs. W. A. Thomon and one servant, Dr. Ellaby, and Professor Erdely and wife, for Karachi; Mr. J. Miller, for Bushire; two Mahomedan ladies and three servants, for Busreh; Mr. Sheik Ahmed, for Linga; and sixty-two deck for Gulf ports and Karachi.

The Wreck of the Ascalon.—The divers having discovered a hole, about 15 feet in length, in the stern of s. s. Ascalon, which was stranded off Colombo recently, all hope of floating her has been abandoned, and the staff of workmen has returned to Colombo. A good portion of the stores was saved and was sold by auction at Galle. A correspondent of a native paper writes from Senegama that "jam, butter, marmalade, flour, cheese, pork, salt beef and other articles are now very common in that village, having been stolen by some of the villagers from the Ascalon. Of all the happiest are the hopper women, who use the flour for making hoppers, &c. Some complain of the salty state of the butter, which is attributed to the cargo of salt in the ship when she was wrecked."

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3rd December, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gem	1361	A. Nichol	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ross Shire	1361	W. Hewat	E	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	Aufolo	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	A. B. MacDougall	M	Edward Bates.
,, St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Govino	1454	Brotherton	P	F. Muir & Co
,, Hampstead	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Dago (s)	Corner	Antwerp, Oct. 10.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London, Oct. 21.
4	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Nov. 21.
	Sierra Miranda	Nakoda	Cardiff, Aug. 20.
	Ellias	Nakoda	Jaffna, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Clan Sinclair (s)	Darley	Liverpool.
	Castle Hill (s)	Walker	Calcutta.
	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Galle.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Marseilles, &c.
	Albu... (s)	Johnson	Calcutta.

The steamer Satara, Tice, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
29	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon.
	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong, Nov. 12.
	Arara s	Mackinlay	Bombay, Nov. 20.
	Maharaja s	Young	Moulmein, Nov. 22.
	Rajpootana s	Creft	Singapore, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29.—Steamers Peshwa, Warora and Goa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-Generals Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, 2nd December, 1887.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo Lancers—Surgn W H Quicke to officiate in medical charge until further orders.

9th Bo I—2nd Lt W H Southey, 1st Bn Manchester Regt, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 28th Nov 1887.

With reference to G O G No. 596 of the 30th ultimo it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment to the staff:—

Capt A W L Bayley, S C; (D A Q M G) Wing Officer 21st Bo I.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment as Comr 4th Grade (on probation) Burma:—

Lt C Tritton, SC, Wing Officer 24th Bo I.

Col C D U La Touche, SC, is placed on genl duty, Poona, till further orders.

With reference to G O G No 571 of 1887, Surgn G F H Marks, Medical Staff, is placed on genl duty, Poona Divn.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt T L Coxhead, No 1 Batty 1st Bde Western Dn has been transferred to No 10-1 Westn Dr R A.

With reference to G O G No 581 of the 23rd ultimo, Capt Steele, Bde Major, is posted to Poona.

The undermentioned Officers and Medical Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—

2nd Lanc Fus—Lt C F Randolph to remain in England from 5th Dec 1887 to 3rd Jany 1888, on medical certificate.

Lt O C Wolley-Dod to remain in England from 28th Dec 1887 to 4th Feb 1888, on medical certificate.

19th Bo I—Col W Jacob, SC, in India from 14th Dec 1887 to 13th Dec 1888 on private affairs under Clause 51 J A C 1886.

Sub Medl Dept—First Grade Apothecary M S Caldiera in India for 6 months from date of departure on medical certificate under the furlough rules of 1868.

An ingenious arrangement of punkha hanging, which is calculated to reduce the number of punkha pullers in barracks to one-fourth of the usual establishment, has been submitted for trial by the inventor, a subordinate of the Public Works Department at Campbellpore.

There has been (the *Deccan Times* hears) a disagreement amongst the scholastic staff of the Madrassa-i-Aliya, or Nizam's College, which is likely to result in the removal of one of the staff.

The Hydrabad Press Committee held its first meeting at the Minister's palace in the city on Thursday.

The amount payable by the Nizam's Government as guaranteed interest on the Railway for the half-year ending this month is nearly £70,000. This will amount to about nine and a half lakhs of Government rupees towards which the net earnings of the line for the half-year which ended in June and the balance of the Berar Surplus, amounting to about six lakhs of Government rupees, are available.

Afghan news speaks of bad feeling existing between the Govenors of Herat and Kandahar. The latter, Sardar Nur Mahomed, has fallen into disfavour with the Amir, who seems to think he did not raise sufficient recruits during the Ghilzai rebellion, and he may possibly be removed. Letters from Kabul state that there has been no more fighting lately with the Ghilzais, but a small number of them are still in arms between the Ab-i-Istada Lake and Kakar. General Gholam Hyder has made his winter head-quarters at Mukur, where he has built extensive cantonments.

It is announced that ten thousand live rabbits are on the eve of being despatched to British Columbia. Yet complaints come from Australia and New Zealand that rabbits, in spite of every effort to exterminate them, increase so prodigiously that vast tracts of land are rendered utterly useless. It seems strange to read that the agent who collected the animals for British Columbia is now preparing to consign a small cargo of ferrets to New Zealand, to be followed by another of stoats and weasels, in the hope that these fierce little creatures will aid in the extirpation of the very pest that the Western Canadians are going to the trouble to introduce.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 1.

Currie, Lt.-Col., Bo., Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Thomas, Capt., Bo., Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Thomson, Surgeon-Genl. Bo., Med Staff, on duty, from Baroda.

December 2.

Carter, Major, Bengal, R. E., on duty, from Karachi.
Burroughs, Surgeon-Major, Bombay 3rd Light Cany., on furlough, from Neemuch.

December, 3.

Moore, Col., Bo. Cavalry, on furlough, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—December 2.

Anderson, Lt., Bo., Staff Corps, on leave, to Nasirabad.
Carter, Major, Bengal, R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Lyons, Surgeon, Bo., I. M. S., on furlough, to England.
Thomas, Capt., Bo., Poona Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Currie, Lt.-Col., Bo., Poona Horse, on duty, to Sirar.

December 3.

Haig, Surgeon-Major, Bengal 1st Punjab Cavy., to rejoin, to Rajapur.
Moore, Col., Bombay Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Davies, Lt., Bo., 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Deesa.
Pedraza, Surgeon, Major, Mad., I. M. S., on furlough, to England.

December 4.

Burroughs, Surgeon-Major, Bo., 3rd Bo. Lt. Cavy., on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th December, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, Mondays, and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

At the Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

2. The Field-day Sub-Committee will proceed by the 6-6 a.m. train (Bo. time), on Tuesday, the 6th instant, from Church Gate station to Andheri to fix a position. Members are requested to attend.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, 8th instant, at Head Quarters.

"B" COMPANY.

4. Company prize competitions and competitions for the "Bayley Shield" and Wyer Cup.

Dates—On Mondays, 5th, 12th and 19th instant. Practices for the Bayley Shield competition and for Company Prize competitions.

At Coorla at 6-30 a.m.

Ranges, position, shots and targets as for the Bayley Shield competitions 1888. Ammunition free.

Other conditions—As the Bombay Rifle Association Meeting 1888, when applicable.

Prizes for the best 2 totals at above competitions.

I.—For all members:—First prize, Rs. 30; 2nd, Rs. 25; 3rd, Rs. 20; 4th, Rs. 15; and 5th Rs. 10.,—Total Rs. 100.

II.—For those who have not before fired for the Shield presented by Lieutenant English:—1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10; and 4th, Rs. 5.,—Total Rs. 50.

Winners must be extra-efficient for 1887-88, and shoot for the Shield and Wyer Cup, if required. No member to take more than one prize.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. S. BROWN, Capt.,
Comdg. "B." Co., B. V. R. C.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2,590 Vol. S. Brown to B Company, and No. 2,591 Vol. M. DeCruz to E Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

6. There will be drill with swords at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at the Riding school.

7. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea-face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 3.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—134 bales wool, K Khooshal; 29 bales wool, J Dossa; 60 bales wool, G Rungoomal; 8 cases Indian condiments, &c., M Poonjiaji and Sons; 600 cwts myrabolams, J Jeeram; 60 bales wool, P Jewraz; 28 bales wool, T Chillaram; 31 bales wool, S Dosoomal; 2 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales wool, G Bhugwan; 147 bales wool, M Jetha; 10 bales hides, M Soomar; 150 bales cotton-fly and cotton droppings, F L Batliboi; 80 bales hemp, J Lallji and 17 bales wool, B and A Hormarji.

For London.

Coromandel s—50 cwts pepper, J Fachiri; 240 cwts cloves, C Soomar; 15 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 37 cwts gum Arabic, R Poonja; 500 cwts cloves, T Topen; 6 bales skins, Glade and Co; 4 bales hides and skins, Lang Moir and Co; 50 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai; 36 cwts fishmaws and 10 cwts cloves, L Chuttoo; 63 cwts olibanam, H Virdhore; 58 cwts gum Arabic and 32 cwts olibanum, V Poonja and Co; 81 cwts gum and 22 cwts olibanum, T Khetsee; 1,939 cloves, Beyts Craig and Co; 8 cwts linseed G Mottee and Co; 27 bales skins, M J Joomabhai; 49 bales skins, M Joosab and Co; 16 bales skins, P M Abdul Kader and 18 bales hides, P Edalji.

For Hull.

Rialto (s), 11,997 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, Warden and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Gem (s), 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts linseed, V.

For Antwerp.

St. Regulus (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia (s), 2,000 cwts linseed and 5000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Govino (s), 1,086 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Coromandel (s), 1,000 cwts wheat and 498 cwts castor seed, C. C. Joosawalla.

For Trieste.

Titania (s), 4 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Inchgarvie (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co and 6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Alexandria.

Titania (s), 285 cwts gingelly seed H. E. H. Allana.

For Kobe.

Bisagno (s), 50 bales twist, G Shobhagmal.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi (s), 200 bales twist, C. Bomonji and Co.

Leamington has distinguished itself by an electric lighting enterprise, by which it evidently intends literally to outshine the other towns of the kingdom. It has commenced a system of lighting not confined to those wealthy business firms or private citizens who can afford to pay for costly installations, but easily available by the ordinary consumer who prefers it to gas. The Corporation, having taken power in its last contract with its gas company to dispense with the use of gas in certain districts of the town, has arranged with an electric lighting company to "lay on" the electric current in certain of its streets, and not only are the Town Hall, Free Library, and Pump Room deriving their light from the electric "main," but the theatre, hotels, business establishments, and private houses in two of the main thoroughfares are taking their direct supply of electricity from central works. The Leamington Street electric lights are to cost the Corporation the same as their gas-lamps, and the private consumers are charged not more than a half-penny per lamp per hour. The incandescent, or glow-lamp, is adopted both for the indoor and outdoor lighting.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.

The unique and in many respects remarkable industry of diamond mining in Africa (says the *Standard's* Kimberly correspondent) which is estimated to have produced already stones to the value of forty-five millions sterling, is attracting many visitors from England and the Continent of Europe. He says:—

Kimberly can now be reached by rail from Cape Town in little more than thirty hours, and the numerous members of the House of Commons who visited us in 1886 are being followed this year by representatives of the House of Lords, who are wisely extending their travels so as to acquire a knowledge of that "Greater Britain" beyond the seas which must in the next generation or so exercise no small influence in the councils of the nations. Lord and Lady Vernon, who were a few weeks ago were speedily followed by the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, who, breaking the voyage to Australia by a fortnight's sojourn at the Cape, came up by special train on a two days' visit, towards the end of last month, and appeared to be much interested in the mining operations, and much gratified with the material progress of the township. His Lordship was, of course, received with the respect and consideration due to his rank and his position as an ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and every possible facility was given him for becoming acquainted with the details of diamond mining. Dining with the members of the Kimberley Club on the evening proceding his departure, Lord Carnarvon expressed in strong terms his surprise that what appeared to him to be one of the wonders of the world should so long have escaped the attention of the *savants* and learned societies of Europe and England, and it is probable that these extraordinary diamond mines, now that they are coupled with the great gold fields to the northward, will attract both men of science and capitalists to South Africa. The visit of so amiadle and distinguished a nobleman as Lord Carnarvon was hailed here by the peoples generally as an auguxy of future good, not merely in a political sense as showing the earnest desire of the ruling classes to understand the problems of Government which must be solved in the interests of Greater Britain and as an assurance that England and her Colonies are and will remain integral portions of a great Empire in which men of every creed and nation will find freedom, but also as a proof that Englishmen of the highest class and colonists are no longer strangers to each other, and that the former may come to regard the colonies as new homes in which they may reasonably look forward to distinction and to greater material prosperity than is possible now in the mother country. Lord Carnarvon, I believe, has found reason to modify the views of confederation which he was supposed to entertain when Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he struck the true key-note when he expressed his conviction, however tardily formed, that the confederation of colonies and independent States is a development that must spring from the exigencies or the desires of the peoples interested, and that it cannot be forced upon unwilling parties to the bargain without imminent risk to the best interests of all concerned. The Cape has never yet had much attraction for English people proposing to emigrate, and, indeed, for emigration such as takes place to the United State or to Canada and Australia it is clearly unsuited, as nearly all the land is in private hands, and native labour is so cheap and plentiful as to defy competition, except in some special branches of industry requiring exceptional skill or training.

THE HOME FOR THE MIDDLE-CLASSES.

But the causes which make it unsuitable for the small farmer or the labourer give the Cape a peculiar attraction for that large and increasing class of English people, who, with incomes of £2,000 or £3,000 a year and large families, are unable to hold their own in the old country.

For such people it is urged, no country out of England and still under he British flag is so well suited as the Cape. Land is cheap, the climate is delicious, there is pleasant society, and the Dutch landowners, while good neighbours, are not guilty of that excessive familarity which makes life in Canada or Australia a burden to many sensitive people. Mr. Henry Barrington, who had lived in many lands, used to say that the Cape was the only country for a gentleman, because the Dutch farmers were gentlemen in not forcing their intimacy on strangers. Within one hundred miles of Cape Town, or in the Eastern Province within a shorter distance of Grahamestown, happy and pleasant homes could be made where very moderate means would supply all the comforts and many of the refinements of life, and from such homes young men would go forth with every prospect of success in the land of their adoption, whether in professional life of as landowners and practical farmers, or in the more exciting pursuit of mineral treasures in the remoter portions of this great continent. As a further great change is coming over the diamond mining industry of this country, by which its management will be practically transferred to London and Paris, and the public of England and Europe will be invited to become shareholders in the one great Company which is to swallow up the present small Companies, as they in their time assimilated the individual digger, it may be convenient to note briefly the present position of affairs, in order to form an estimate for the future. It will be remembered that an effort was made last year by a London and Paris syndicate to amalgamate, or, as they styled it, to unify the four mines, and that this attempt failed from causes into which it is not necessary now to inquire particularly. Some of those causes have either ceased to exist, or present themselves in a modified form, and to the Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, formerly Colonial Treasurer, is due the credit of having, in conjunction with the house of N. M. Rothschild & Co., completed, if not the actual amalgamation, at least the harmonious working of the Kimberley and De Beers mines, which are the most important of the group. By successive amalgamations these two mines, held ten years ago by hundreds of sturdy diggers (who would have lynched any one who might have been so rash as to talk of joint stock companies) and five years ago by small colonial companies, which by insane competition and mismanagement did all they could to ruin the finest property in the world—these mines had in June last become the property of three Companies only, and Mr. Rhodes, seizing the opportunity presented to him as chairman of the De Beers Mining Company, hurried to London and arranged with Messrs Rothschild for the purchase of the Compagnie Francaise, one of the two remaining companies in the Kimberley Mine, for 1,200,000*l*. This dexterous move forced the hand of the Central Company, as the other Company in the Kimberley Mine is called; and Mr. Rhodes, on his return, was soon able to arrange with that Company for the cession to them of the sale of the Compagnie Francaise on condition of the De Beers Company becoming partners, so that a complete solidarity is effected between the two mines, and, with a joint capital of something under £4,500,000, the Central and De Beers Companies own the whole of the Kimberley and De Beers Mines, which at present prices of shares, represent a value of £11,000,000.

VALUATION OF LAND.

In explanation of this valuation the following figures from official returns may be useful.

In 1886 the diamonds from the Kimberley Mine produced 883,503*l*, and those from the De Beers Mine realised 754,735*l*, making a total of 638,238*l* and good dividends were paid by all the companies concerned, though the two which now remain were less occupied in producing diamonds than in completing the great underground works which have now rendered their property so valuable. During the first eight months of the present year, for which the official returns have been published, the Kimberley Mine have realised 849,700*l*, and the De Beers Mine 596,620*l*—making a total of 1,446,320*l*, and as the rate of production is now increasing, there is little doubt that the total for the year will reach two millions. For the nine months that have elapsed the Kimberley Mine has paid dividends of over 20 per cent., and the De Beers Mine has paid 15, and this may be considered satisfactory, even if the purchase of the Compagnie Francaise should not be immediately productive, and prevent the payment of further dividends in December. It now remains to secure the other two mines of the group, Du Toitspan and Bultfontein; and here greater difficulties present themselves, as they have not been so profitable as the others. The production of Du Toitspan in 1886 was 977,204*l*.; and of Bultfontein, 645,806*l*—making a total of 1, 623,000, as against 1,638,000*l* produced by Kimberly and De Beers; and during the first eight months of this year they show a total production of 1,082,000*l*, against the 1,446,000*l* of Kimberley and De Beers, so that they clearly cannot be left out of the account if a monoply is to be created; but the ground is, at its present level, undoubtedly poor, and the large returns show no profits comparable with those of the richer mines, so that the promoters of the monopoly want, naturally to acquire the properties at low rates, while the holders, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, are not disposed to part easily with ground which is becoming daily more valuable, not so much by their own labours, as by the action of those who want to buy them out. There are about thirty joint-stock companies and firms; holding in the aggregate 2200 blaims in these mines; but hear, too, the process of the absorption of the weaker is making steady progress, and on very long time will elapse before the four great diamond mines will come practically under one administration.

Supposing, then, that the mines continue to produce diamonds, and women to were them, both which things may be counted on with tolerable certainty, the only danger which would seem to threaten the new company is the discovery of new places, either here or in other countries. At present neither India nor Brazil is a formidable rival, and Australia is not making much progress.

MADRAS JAIL MANUFACTURES.

Mr. H. R. Grimes, Inspector General of Jails, in his budget estimate of receipts and charges of the Madras Jail Department for the year 1888-89, remarks:—"The reduction of receipts by Rs. 18,000 as compared with 1887-88 is due to the cause that manufactures have not yet recovered the effect of the restriction put on them by the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 22nd September 1882, which was only rescinded by the Resolution, dated 7th May 1886, also to the reduction in the price of the Police cloth, and further, that all our experienced workmen were released on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, which will considerably weaken our receipts. Endeavours are being made to resuscitate manufactures, but it will take some time before they will return to their former standard. The receipts under the head 'Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures' have been estimated with reference to the probable requirements of the Police Department, as well as to anticipated contracts from the Commissariat Department, together with a margin for sales to private individuals on account of carpets, tents, &c."—The Government has replied that it "cannot consider that the question of manufacturing receipts is adequately dealt with by the Inspector-General. Taking the actual accounts of 1886-87 and the revised and budget estimates of the two following years, the receipts (which include credits from other departments) are less than the charges by no less than Rs. 92,000. The Government presume that this deficit is more than covered by the value of articles made for jail consumption; but, even allowing for this, the finance of jail manufactures appears unsatisfactory. The restriction placed on them ceased to have effect eighteen months ago, yet the Inspector-General believes that, up to a period extending to three years from the date of the resolution which removed the restriction, the latter will tell against the recovery of jail receipts, and merely observes that endeavours are now being made to resuscitate manufactures. He will submit without delay a special report dealing in detail with the question, and making proposals which will at least bring receipts and charges in equlibrium. Meanwhile, his estimate must be accepted."

HIGH COURT.—December 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

102-86—Payne G. and S.—Luxmibai vs. Hirbai and another—Little, S. F. and N.

132-86—Hore, C. and B.—Luxmibai vs, Hirbai and another—Little, S., F. and N.

Long Cause.

248-87—Thakurdas D. and C.—Lalji Kutchra and others vs. Dhurrumsey Kara and another—Little, S., F. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.)

Motion.

383-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—P. G. and S., and M. E. and H.—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·926
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Termometer	67·6
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·622
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·9
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	297

* From midnight to midnight.

An interesting correspondence has passed between Dewan Bahadur Rugonath Rao, the Minister of Indore, and Pandit Shyamji, late Sanskrit lecturer at Baliol College and now Minister of Rutlam, Central India, on the burning question whether the Hindu Dharma Shastra sanctions divorce. The Dewan Bahadur holds it does, and cites verses 83 and 175 of chapter 9 of Manu. Pandit Shyamji maintains that under verse 83 no dissolution or nullity of marriage can take place, in the phraseology of Roman law, a *vinculo matrimonii*, but only a *mensa et thoro*, which does not enable parties to marry again. Pandit Shyamji further states that the imprisonment of wives for refusal to live with their husbands is not sanctioned by the Hindu laws; that section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code is unnecessaisly harsh and requires amendment, and that although the Dharma Shastra does not allow divorce, yet he sees no harm in allowing it under certain circumstances.

"No general public feeling, properly so called, exists in the Burdwan division." This is the statement of the Commissioner, who adds that what little public opinion there is in the districts of Howrah, Hugli, and Burdwan is merely an echo of what is said in Calcutta. Occasionally the people are moved by a vague feeling of mistrust with regard to some particular measure, but they seldom give noisy expression to their opinions, and we are told that their hostility to the Tenancy Act is gradually disappearing. In Birbhum it is remarked that the provisions of the Act are not yet understood either by the parties or by the Civil Courts, and it is probable that the real tendency of the Act will not become apparent until it has been in force for a considerable period. The Queen's Jubilee evoked a very general display of enthusiasm throughout Burdwan, extending even to the lesser villages. Nor did the loyal fervour of the people evaporate in feasting and fireworks. The celebration of the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign has left behind it a solid and abiding record in the shape of new schools, scholarships, and dispensaries.

From Teheran comes the news, telegraphs the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, on 8th November, of the arrival of an elephant from India as a present from Lord Dufferin to the Shah of Persia. The animal is described as a very fine one, handsomely caparisoned, and attended by some 30 Hindus. This, insinuates a Tiflis newspaper, is not the only English gift and attempt to curry favour with the Persian Court which has lately been made by the English. In view of the Shah's recall of his late Minister and another functionary from exile, into which they were sent for conniving at the escape of Ayub Khan, and the bestowal of honours upon them on their return to Teheran, these English presents do not seem to have much effect.

Very primitive and uncomfortable ideas about justice appear to prevail on the Congo. Mr. Phillips, who knows them well, has been describing the Fiotes, a people of the Congo, to the Anthropological Institute, and has certainly shown that a Fiote accused of witchcraft is an unlucky Fiote. He can "clear himself" indeed, but only in the most undesirable manner. He is compelled to swallow the powdered bark of a tree, and it may act in three separate ways, all disagreeable, and some dangerous. If it only makes him very sick, why then he leaves the Court without a stain on his character. But if it poisons him, bringing on the sleep that knows no waking, then he was undeniably guilty. The Fiotes think that wizards are born, not made; their guilt is congenital. Id they believed, like many savages, that a deaf wizard is far more dangerous than a live wizard, perhaps they would adopt some more rational form of judicial inquiry. Drunkenness is repressed, and thieves are discovered by means of magical images which if really efficacious, we might not disdain to borrow from the Fiotes of the Lower Congo.

One of the simplest of barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of rain or wind the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended, and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its threads, it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged of by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; but if, on the contrary, it keeps at work during a rain the latter will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather. Other observations have taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	2	9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	4	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	3
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	2	9
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	11	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	10
Do. pounded, per seer	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	6	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	6
Orange, large, per dozen	1	3	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	7	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	6	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	2	9
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	1	2	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	5	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0
Pears per dozen	0	12	0
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Mussumbees, per dozen	0	14	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	16	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	4	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	10	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffra bad per seer	0	5	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3	8	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small do. per maund	2	6	0
Do. do. do per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona orSurat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	14	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	5
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, small	0	7	0
Do. small per each	0	4	0
Turnips large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Cauliflowers large, per each	0	6	0
Do. small, per each	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	3
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	5
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0	4	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Roselles per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Dry Fish—			
Pompret, white, lalarge per each	0	1	0
Do. small do.	0	0	9
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0
Do. small, per each	0	6	0
Palah large	0	1	6
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongry fish, each	0	1	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	2	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	10	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	6	0
Do Goghary per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	2	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	4	0	0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort	1	10	0
Barley (new)	2	0	0
Do. (old)	2	0	0
Oats	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo	2	2	0

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
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A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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Special price to introduce it largely.

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WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

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CHARGES MODERATE.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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FOR EVENING WEAR.

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HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.
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Drab Square Crown do. do.	
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DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

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Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
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Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines......per dozen, from	18 to	30
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A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

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IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
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And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
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THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	„ 30-8	„
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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

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SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
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Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms. Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bonds. [illegible] ation is now generally The Security of this Association Officers under Government adopted for European and Native ment and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others. of the Employment.

Moderate rates according to the nature ment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay ARABS the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some GRAM and GRASS MACHINES and Best Real MOCHA COFFEE.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

"A nice Bareilly CART and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman."

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HOP	SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.	BITTERS.
HOP	"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.	BITTERS.
HOP	"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.	BITTERS.
HOP	"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of	BITTERS.
HOP	your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken	BITTERS.
HOP	very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the	BITTERS.
HOP	kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in-	BITTERS.
HOP	stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only	BITTERS.
HOP	last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true,	BITTERS.
HOP	and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of	BITTERS.
HOP	Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now	BITTERS.
HOP	two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she	BITTERS.
HOP	has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she	BITTERS.
HOP	did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you	BITTERS.
HOP	like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters,	BITTERS.
HOP	I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,	BITTERS.
HOP	(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."	BITTERS.
HOP	HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unap-	BITTERS.
HOP	proached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum,	BITTERS.
HOP	but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from	BITTERS
HOP	the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on	BITTERS.
HOP	scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick	BITTERS.
HOP	friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and	BITTERS.
HOP	wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine	BITTERS.
HOP	Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.	BITTERS.

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Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
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Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

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RHEUMATISM
Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

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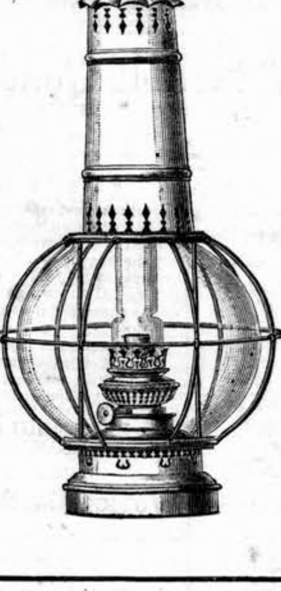

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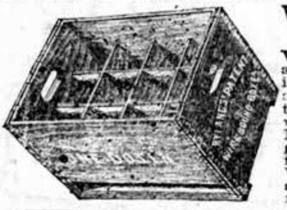

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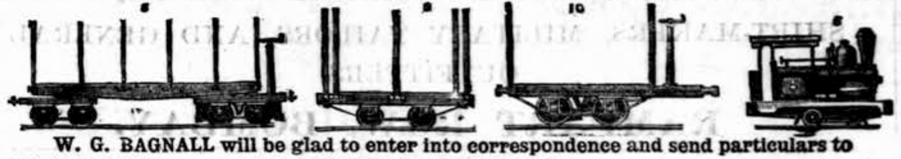

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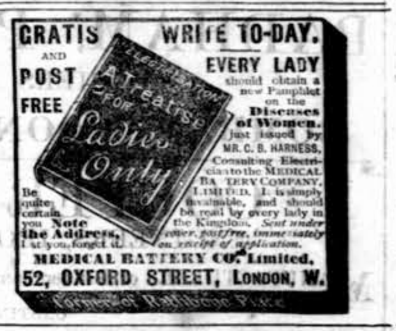
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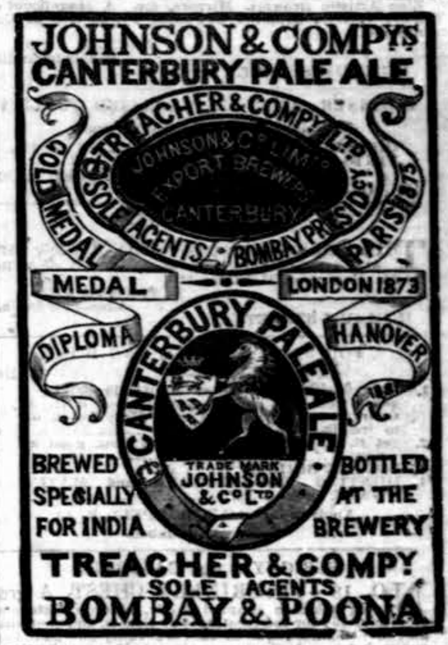
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